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LIBRARIES  
OF THE  
CITY OF CHICAGO  
WITH AN  
HISTORICAL SKETCH  
OF THE  
CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB



THE CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB  
1905

*The Lakeside Press*  
R. R. DONNELLY & SONS COMPANY  
CHICAGO

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## A FOREWORD

This little volume is in nowise an attempt to give a complete statement regarding libraries or library efforts in Chicago. It is the result of the desire, long standing, of the members of the Chicago Library Club to gather in one place such data concerning the club, its history, its scope, and object as shall present a fairly adequate reason for its existence.

There are many more libraries in Chicago than are enrolled here, but it has seemed inexpedient to wait longer for responses to the several requests sent to them for data. Moreover, as the Illinois Library Association is about to publish a fairly complete statement concerning the libraries of the state, including Chicago, the omission of some names from this will not be so serious. The five libraries of which extended notice is herein given have helped to make possible the publication of this hand-book, and to them acknowledgment is here given.

MARY EILEEN AIERN,  
C. W. ANDREWS,  
JOHN VANCL CHENEY,  
F. H. HILD,  
H. A. GOULD,  
Committee.





## LIBRARIES IN CHICAGO

**Altrua Art Library, 1223 Masonic Temple.** Miss Mary Calkins, Librarian.

**HISTORY.**—Founded 1897, supported from dues of the Altrua Circle.

**REGULATIONS.**—Open 9 A. M. -5 P. M.; reference and circulating; for the use of all self-supporting girls and women.

**RESOURCES.**—Art books 1,075, others 500, also several thousand photographs.

**Armour Institute of Technology, 33d and Armour Ave.** Mrs. J. Beveridge, Librarian.

**HISTORY.**—Founded 1893, supported by Armour Co.

**REGULATIONS.**—Open 8 A. M. -5 P. M., and 7-9 P. M., for the use of the students of the Institute only; reference and circulating.

**RESOURCES.**—17,291 vols.

**Chicago Bar Association, 100 Washington St.** Carlos P. Sawyer, Librarian.

**HISTORY.**—Founded 1892, supported by membership dues.

**REGULATIONS.**—Open 9 A. M. -5 P. M., except Sunday; reference; for the use of members.

**RESOURCES.**—7,500 vols.

**Chicago Heights Free Library, Chicago Heights.** Harriet Taylor, Librarian.

**HISTORY.**—Founded 1902; general free library, supported by taxation.

**REGULATIONS.**—Open 2-30 6 P. M., 7-9 P. M., reference and circulating.

**RESOURCES.**—2,100 vols.

**Chicago Historical Society Library, Dearborn Ave. and Ontario St.** Caroline M. McIlvaine, Librarian.

**HISTORY.**—It was founded in 1856, for use of all students, its source of income lies in dues of members and interest on legacies, reports of the library have been printed.

**REGULATIONS.**—It is open from 9 A. M. -5 P. M., it is a reference library only.

**RESOURCES.**—140,000 vols., its contents is made up of materials for history particularly of the Northwestern States; it has special collections of Early Chicago

imprints, Early Illinois newspapers, Early laws of Northwestern territories and states, and between fifteen and twenty thousand manuscripts mainly dealing with this region; museums of relics of early days in the Northwest, portrait gallery of oil-paintings, and marble busts including the explorers and settlers of the Northwest and Mississippi Valley. (See historical sketch, page 27.)

**Chicago Kent College of Law, 18-26 Van Buren St. Thomas E. D. Bradley, Librarian.**

**HISTORY.**—Founded 1888, supported from tuition fees.

**REGULATIONS.**—Open during school hours, reference, for the use of students and members of the legal profession.

**RESOURCES.**—2,500 vols.

**Chicago Law Institute, 414 Court House. William H. Holden, Librarian.**

**HISTORY.** Founded 1857, for use of stockholders of the Institute (who must be licensed attorneys), income is derived from the sale of memberships and from annual dues levied on the memberships, issues annual reports of officers.

**REGULATIONS.**—Open 8-30 A. M., 5-30, P. M., 6-9-30 P. M.; both reference and circulating, not open to the general public.

**RESOURCES.** 42,000 vols.

**Chicago Public Library, Randolph and Washington Sts., bounding Michigan Ave. Frederick H. Hild, Librarian.**

**HISTORY.**—It was founded in 1872, for use of the people of Chicago, it is supported by taxation; yearly reports of the library have been printed.

**REGULATIONS.**—The library is open from 9 A. M.—10 P. M. on week days, and from 9 A. M.—6 P. M. on Sundays and holidays, the Public Library is both reference and circulating.

**RESOURCES.** Number of volumes in the library is 304,510. (See historical sketch, page 65.)

**Chicago Theological Seminary, 43 Warren Ave. Herbert Wright Gates, Librarian.**

**HISTORY.**—Founded 1854; supported by endowment.

**REGULATIONS.**—Open 9-12 A. M. and 1-5 and 7-10 P. M., closed Saturday evening and Sunday, reference and circulating; open to the public, though preference is given to the needs of the students and faculty.

**RESOURCES.**—23,928 vols., mainly theological and sociological, special collections: Egyptology, Rise of Congregationalism, Missionary Intelligence.

**Chicago Training School, 4949 Indiana Ave. Addie Grace Wardle, Librarian.**

HISTORY — Founded 1882, supported by contributions

REGULATIONS — Reference and circulating, for the use only of the students of the school.

RESOURCES — About 1,600 vols., mostly along biblical, missionary, and philanthropical lines.

**Erring Woman's Refuge, 5024 Indiana Ave. Mary Taintor, Librarian.**

HISTORY. — Founded 1888

REGULATIONS — For the use only of the inmates of the home

RESOURCES — About 1,000 volumes

**French Library of the Alliance Française, Fine Arts Building, M. Ingres, Librarian.**

HISTORY — Founded 1901, supported by dues of members and donations

REGULATIONS — Open 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., reference and circulating

RESOURCES — 3,000 vols

**Germania Mannenchor German American Library, 25 Germania Pl. Richard Wagenknecht, Librarian.**

HISTORY — Supported by the Society

REGULATIONS — Open during club hours, reference, for the use of club members

RESOURCES — 1,207 vols

**Hahnemann Medical College, 2817 Cottage Grove Ave. Joseph P. Cobb, M. D., Librarian.**

HISTORY — Founded 1893, supported by bequests and college appropriations

REGULATIONS — Reference, open to the public.

RESOURCES — 2,000 vols

**Hering Medical College and Hospital, Wood and York Sts. S. Gaswanis, Librarian.**

HISTORY — Founded 1898, supported by voluntary contributions

REGULATIONS. — Reference, for the use of medical students only, contains mounted plates of medicinal plants

**Illinois Commandery Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, 320 Ashland Block.** Wm. Elliott Furness, Chairman of the Library Committee.

**HISTORY.**—Founded 1879; supported by appropriation and devise, report printed in June circular.

**REGULATIONS.**—For the use of companions of the commandery, and the public, with limitations

**RESOURCES.**—2,800 vols., Civil War 1861-65, U. S. regimental histories and army reunions.

**John Crerar Library, Fifth and Sixth Floors, Marshall Field & Co. Building, 87 Wabash Ave.** Clement W. Andrews, Librarian.

**HISTORY.** It was founded in 1894; for the use of the public, its source of income lies in an endowment by the late John Crerar, first to tenth reports of library have been printed.

**REGULATIONS.**—It is open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., reference only

**RESOURCES.**—134,194 vols., scientific and technical. (See historical sketch, page 37.)

**Lake View High School, Ashland Ave. and Irving Park Boulevard.** Helen M. Sheldon, Librarian.

**HISTORY.**—Founded 1874, school library.

**REGULATIONS.**—Open 8.30 A. M. to 4 P. M., reference and circulating, for students of the school.

**RESOURCES.**—3,440 vols.

**Lewis Institute Library, cor. Madison and Robey Sts.** Frances S. Talcott, Librarian.

**HISTORY.**—Founded 1895, source of income (see page 11 of catalogue), report printed in Annual Register of Lewis Institute.

**REGULATIONS.**—Reference, for the use of the students of Lewis Institute and the public.

**RESOURCES.**—12,000 vols.

**Marshall High School, Adams and Kedzie.**

**HISTORY.**—Founded 1895, school library, supported by entertainments

**REGULATIONS.**—Open during school hours, reference, for the use of pupils and teachers.

**RESOURCES.**—2,000 vols.

**Moody Bible Institute of Chicago, 80 Institute Place. John H. Hunter, Librarian.**

**HISTORY** —Founded 1891, supported by the Institute

**REGULATIONS** Open one hour in the afternoon and one in the evening; reference and circulating, for the use of the students of the Institute.

**RESOURCES** 1,600 vols ; almost entirely theological.

**Newberry Library, situated in Walton Place. J. V. Cheney, Librarian.**

**HISTORY** It was founded in 1887, for the use of the public, its source of income is in an endowment, yearly reports of the library have been printed.

**REGULATIONS.**— The library is open from 9 A. M. to P. M., closed two weeks, beginning first Monday in August, and on the chief holidays, it is a reference library entirely, open to the public

**RESOURCES.** Number of volumes January 1, 1905 202,727, and 70,965 pamphlets, total, 273,692

**CHARACTER OF CONTENTS.**— General reference collection, excepting books relating to Science and the Useful Arts

**SPECIAL COLLECTIONS.**—Among the special collections may be named, the Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte collection of philology, the Count Pro Resse collection of music, the Clarke collection of works on fish, fish culture, and angling, the Bailey collection of works on China, the Dr. Wilhelm B. Baum collection of works on surgery, the Dr. Emil DuBois-Reymond collection of works on physiology, the Schwarzkose Arabic collection, the collection of Incunabula over 200 volumes, the collection of manuscripts, upwards of 150 in number, the collection of English and American hymn books, the collection of genealogy, indexed in 700 folio typewritten volumes

**OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST** The Museum, the special feature of which is the Probasco collection of 1,200 volumes of masterpieces in the arts of calligraphy, illumination, printing, illustration, and binding (See historical sketch, page 51)

**Northwest Division High School Library, cor. Claremont and Potomac Aves. C. L. Hooper, Librarian.**

**HISTORY** —Founded 1892, supported by the school dramatic and musical societies and the Board of Education

**REGULATIONS.** Open 8.30 A. M. 4 P. M. every school day, reference and circulating, and for the use of pupils, teachers, and alumni

**RESOURCES** About 1,900 vols

**Northwestern University Medical School Alumni Association, 2431 Dearborn St. May T. Hillan, Librarian.**

**HISTORY.**— Founded 1895 supported by proceeds from sale of text books to students and part of librarian's salary paid by college

Among English authors, there is Bacon's *Liber Regis*: Bingham, Burnett, Strype; Laud's Conference with Fisher.

In profane history, ancient and modern, England and the U. S. are best represented. Among older works Rapin de Thoyras' *History of England*, published 1732, and Clarendon's *Rebellion*, are worthy of mention, along with Froissart's *Chronicles* and the *Anglo-Saxon and Norman Chronicles*. *Histoire de France*, Velly, Villaret, Garmier, 16 vols.; Charlevoix, Lechevalier, Joinville, Wrascall.

In art, Carrucci's "*Storia dell'arte Christina*" takes first place.

A curious and valuable work for its illustrations, is Picart's "*Religious ceremonies and customs of all nations*" in 7 folio vols.

There is a large and complete collection of the Latin and Greek classical works, mostly old editions annotated by the best critics, comprising 400 volumes. Graevius, *Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum* in 12 vols., Gronovius, *Thesaurus Antiquitatum Græcarum* in 12 vols., folio, 1732, Venice, with supplement of 5 vols. by Sallengre, and 3 vols. by Polenus, Venice, 1738, make a set of 32 vols.

Jesuit authors are conspicuous, 66 folio vols. of the Bollandist *Acta Sanctorum* and 21 vols. of supplementary notes, *Analecta Bollandiana*, Jesuit Relations in 73 vols.; Hamy's *Gallerie Illustrée*, S. J. 10 vols.; *Monumenta Historica* S. J. 240; *Sommervogel Library of Jesuit Authors*, 9 vols quarto. Some manuscripts of twelfth and thirteenth century and rare old books printed on vellum in Gothic black-letter and bound in boards: e. g. Euclid of 1482, Pliny of 1473, Boethius of 1491, *Summa* of 1406.

**Teachers' College Library**, 68th St. and Stewart Ave. Helene Louise Dickey, Librarian.

**HISTORY**.—Founded about 1883 as Cook County Normal School library; supported by Board of Education.

**REGULATIONS**.—Open 8:15 A. M.—5 P. M., except Saturdays and holidays

**RESOURCES**.—17,750 vols

**Teachers' Reference Library**, Board of Education Rooms, Room 606, Tribune Bldg. Flora J. Bates, Librarian.

**HISTORY**.—Founded 1904; all the books now in the library were donated by the publishers.

**REGULATIONS**.—Open on Wednesdays from 3:45–6 P. M., and on Saturdays, from 9 A. M.—3 P. M.; for the use of teachers.

**RESOURCES**.—Contains about 2,050 volumes.

**Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church**, 1301–1311 Sheffield Ave. R. F. Weidner, President.

**HISTORY**.—Founded 1891: supported by gifts.

**REGULATIONS**.—Open 7 A. M.—10 P. M.; reference: for the use of the students and faculty of the seminary.

**RESOURCES**.—6,500 vols.

**Theosophical Libraries**—Chicago Branch, 426 Van Buren St. Harriet P. Hurlbut, Librarian.

HISTORY.—Founded 1885; supported by donations and fines.

REGULATIONS.—Open 10 A. M.—6 P. M., except Sunday; reference and circulating; for the use of members of the Theosophical Society in Chicago.

RESOURCES.—470 vols.; theological and scientific.

**Union League Club, E. E. Noyes, Librarian.**

HISTORY.—Founded 1880, supported by Club funds.

REGULATIONS.—Reference; for the use of Club members.

RESOURCES.—3,500 vols.

**University of Chicago Library, Ellis Ave. and 58th St. Zella Allen Dixon, Librarian.**

HISTORY.—Founded 1892 supported by the University and students' fees, report in govt. Rept. on libraries in U. S. and in reports of the University.

REGULATIONS.—Open 8.30 A. M.—5.30 P. M.; reference and circulating; for the use of members of the University and the public.

RESOURCES.—419,122 vols. (approximate); special collections—Am. Bible Union (early English tr. of the Bible), Howard collection (matrimonial institutions); Emil-Hirsch-Bernays collection, German and French Classics.

**University of Illinois School of Pharmacy, Michigan Ave. and 12th St. W. B. Day, Librarian.**

HISTORY.—Founded 1859; supported by the University.

REGULATIONS.—Reference; open to the public

RESOURCES.—About 1,500 vols

**Virginia Library of the McCormick Theological Seminary, 1060 N. Halsted St.; in care of a committee of the faculty.**

HISTORY.—Founded 1894; supported by special and private funds.

REGULATIONS.—Reference and circulating; open to scholars recommended.

RESOURCES.—31,000 vols.

**Waller High School, Orchard and Center Sts. O. L. Wescott, Principal.**

HISTORY.—Founded 1874; school library; supported by Board of Education.

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 A. M.—2.30 P. M.; reference; for use of pupils and teachers only.

RESOURCES.—About 1,600 vols., exclusive of pamphlets.



**Wendell Phillips High School Library, 39th St. and Prairie Ave.**

HISTORY.—Supported by gifts

REGULATIONS.—Reference. for the use of pupils of the school.

RESOURCES.—1,423 vols

**Western New Church Union, 501 Masonic Temple. Sophie M. Saul, Librarian.**

HISTORY.—Founded 1872, supported by invested funds and annual dues.

REGULATIONS.—Open 10 A. M.-5 P. M., reference and circulating; privileges obtained by the general public on payment of \$1.00 annual dues.

RESOURCES.—Reference, 1,140; lending, 150, chiefly religious.

**Western Society of Engineers, 1737 Monadnock Building. J. H. Warder, Secy.**

HISTORY.—Founded 1869.

REGULATIONS.—Reference, primarily for the use of the members of the Society, but now open and free to the public.

RESOURCES.—5,200 vols.: Engineering, Technical, and Scientific

**Western Theological Seminary, 1113 Washington Boulevard. Rev. Francis J. Hall, D. D., Librarian.**

HISTORY.—Founded 1885, supported by occasional small appropriations from the general funds of the seminary.

REGULATIONS.—Open for reference at all times of the day and evening, for the withdrawal of books by seminarians from 9 A. M.-12 M. The clergy and religious people generally may *consult* the library where previous arrangements have been made.

RESOURCES.—5,700 vols.; chiefly theological. Special collections—Jubilee College and Bishop Hale.

**Young Men's Christian Association—Central Department, 153 La Salle St. W. S. Sanford, Librarian.**

HISTORY.—Founded 1860; supported by the Association

REGULATIONS.—Open 9 A. M.-10 P. M.; reference and circulating, open to members of the Association.

RESOURCES.—1,000 vols.

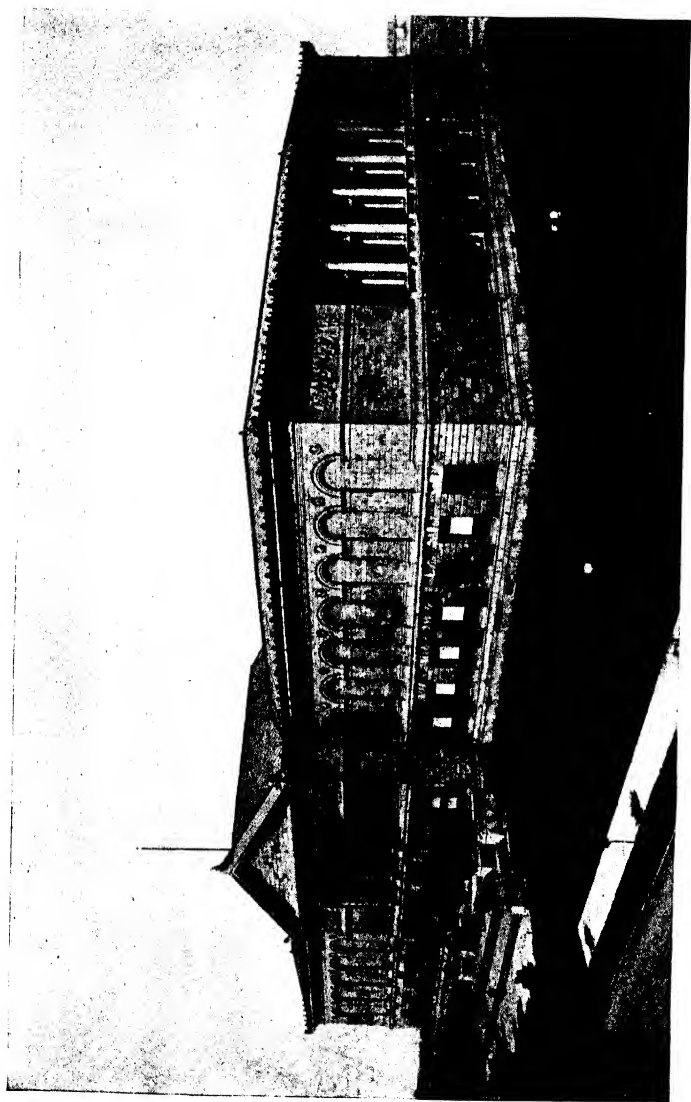
**Young Women's Christian Association, 288 Michigan Ave. D. B. Crandall, Librarian.**

HISTORY.—Founded 1877; No special source of income.

REGULATIONS.—Open 8 A. M.-9.30 P. M.; Sundays, 1:30-9 P. M.; for the use of the members of the home.

RESOURCES.—About 3,000 vols.





## THE RYERSON LIBRARY

### THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO

The foundations of the library of the Art Institute were laid in 1879, when a fee of \$2 was imposed upon every student entering the school, to be expended for the purchase of books upon art, so that it is now about 26 years since Mr. French, the Director of the Art Institute, bought the first book for the library, namely, "The Grammar of Painting," by Charles Blanc. In this way a library was founded, which, until 1887, received no other help except a few trifling gifts of books. In 1887, through a gift of \$1,250 from Mrs. A. M. H. Ellis, additions were made to the Reference Department, proper cases and appliances were provided, a card catalogue was begun, and it became possible to devote a room to the uses of Library and Reading-Room. The books purchased with Mrs. Ellis's gift are all marked "Sumner Ellis Memorial." In 1894-95 this fund, although always expended with careful consideration, became exhausted, and for several years the matriculation fees of the students, amounting to something like \$700 annually, was the only regular source of income. Of necessity, this sum has been expended for subscriptions to periodicals, binding and repairs of books, library fittings, and occasional small purchases of books.

In October, 1901, the Art Institute entered into possession of the present library building, the munificent gift of Mr. Martin A. Ryerson. The library was formally opened by an afternoon reception (October 26th), attended by many friends of the Art Institute, the librarians and

other officers of sister institutions, who were invited to meet Mr. and Mrs. Ryerson.

The Library occupies a room of generous proportions for so special a library, sixty-five by seventy feet, situated in the south court, and corresponding to Fullerton Memorial Hall in the north court, designed by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, the architects of the rest of the building. The general scheme of decoration was designed and executed by Elmer E. Garnsey, of New York. The walls are a soft green, and the pillars separating the alcoves have capitals of greenish bronze, while above them are lunette-shaped windows. The skylight, of translucent glass, slightly iridescent, and leaded in a graceful pattern, was designed by Louis J. Millet. The frieze running below the lunettes bears in gilt letters the names of writers on art from classic times to the present. The furniture and fittings are of mahogany.

The Dewey Classification, subject to modifications made by the librarian, is used, for which the alcoves are admirably adapted, the student finding very readily what he wants, if the alcove contains it. There is shelving space sufficient to accommodate about eight thousand volumes, nearly half of that number being already installed, and in constant use in the Library. The stack room space underneath the Library is almost unlimited, the wall space alone being sufficient for at least 20,000 volumes. So far no stack room has been in requisition, and the space assigned for it has been devoted to offices, a Library Class Room, and school purposes. The Library Class Room has been of great assistance to art classes under teachers, since the photographs and books can be taken to it, and conversation and discussion carried on in this room, which of course is not permitted in the Library.

In connection with the Dewey Classification a dictionary

catalogue is used, giving simply the author and title, supplemented by a subject catalogue. An analytical catalogue of the illustrations and text contained in the volumes is also well advanced.

The Library of the Art Institute is a students' library, embracing under that term teachers, lecturers, authors, curators, etc., originally intended for students and members of the Art Institute, but practically made free to any serious student of art. It is exclusively an art library, but contains also necessary reference books and dictionaries. Preference has been given to works in English to suit the general reader, although a good many volumes in foreign languages are included, of which English translations do not exist.

To meet the wants of art students, more especially students of the Art Institute, is the principal aim and desire, and to them are issued certain books, which constitute a circulating library. Books containing valuable plates are kept in the Reference Department. The students of architecture and decorative design are especially dependent upon books of reference, and much attention has been given to their needs. The collection is already respectable, but the costliness of books of this class prevents their rapid accumulation. Provision is made also for the needs of students pursuing required or special courses, such as artistic anatomy, perspective, illustration, history of art, etc.

From time to time the Library has been the recipient of very valuable gifts. Mrs. Ellis's generous and timely assistance in 1887 was shortly followed by the accession of Muybridge's great work on "Animal Locomotion," consisting of eleven large volumes, costing \$600, subscribed for and presented by friends of the Art Institute. This book demonstrated not only something of what could be done in

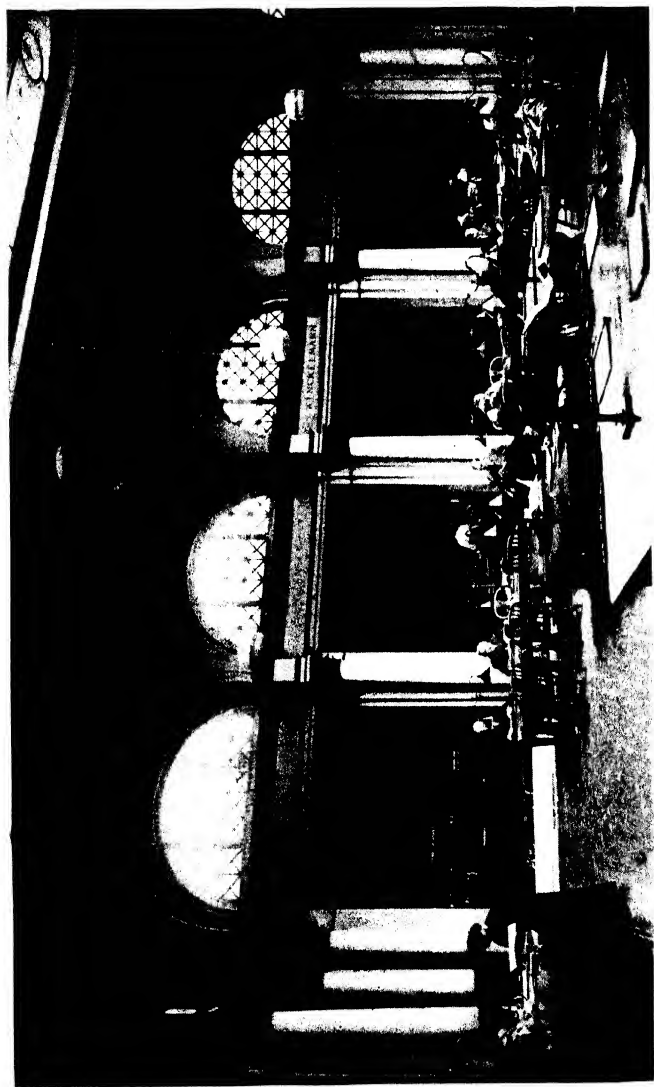
photography, but also revolutionized the work of the artist, giving him almost any and every variety of pose. The discovery was then made that many of the old pictures and statues, particularly the equestrian, were untrue, as it would be utterly impossible in life for the horse to occupy the positions it is represented as occupying in earlier art. In 1900 Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Nickerson presented 125 volumes, many of them "edition de luxe," all important works, and a valuable addition to an art library. Special mention should be made also of Mr. William G. Hibbard's gift of "The Vanderbilt House and Collection," published by George Barrie & Son, of Philadelphia, the reproductions constituting a magnificent work of four volumes. Louis Prang's wonderful reproductions of Mr. W. T. Walter's Collection of Oriental Ceramics, with text by S. W. Bushell, is in the department of Decoration and Design. The process used in these reproductions is simple lithography, but carried to such perfection that the result is remarkable. These ten volumes were another gift from Mrs. Ellis, always the friend of the library.

A short time ago Mr. Pierpont Morgan sent to the Library the exquisite catalogue of his collection of Chinese porcelains, in which the process employed by Prang is followed, but carried still further than in the Walters Collection. The Pierpont Morgan catalogue was printed for private circulation only, and is limited to something like 250 copies, one of which the Library possesses.

The Library has many generous friends who have repeatedly remembered it, among them Mr. H. H. Getty, Mr. R. Hall McCormick, Mr. J. E. Woodhead, Mr. A. H. Granger, Mr. W. J. Onahan, etc. Time and space will not permit the enumeration of their gifts.







RYERSON LIBRARY, THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO

During the summer of 1903 the Librarian was asked to prepare a bibliography of about 500 works on art, not already in the Ryerson Library, which would greatly enhance its value. At his own request, this list was sent to Mr. Ryerson, who responded with a check for \$1,000, suggesting that this sum be expended in the purchase of the more inexpensive books mentioned in the list. The rule accordingly adhered to has been an average price of about \$3 a volume, occasionally including an \$8 or \$10 volume, but preserving the average. In February of this year Mr. Ryerson gave another \$1,000, suggesting an average price per book of \$12 or \$15. In October, 1903, the Trustees voted that the income from the John Quincy Adams fund, the Frances E. Ogden fund, and the Huntington W. Jackson fund (the interest of \$11,000) be appropriated for the year to the purpose of buying books for the Ryerson Library. The Librarian was thus enabled, during a visit to London in the summer of 1904, to select some important works on subjects in which the Library was lacking. It is hoped that the appropriation may be continued.

A very important feature in the Library is the collection of photographs. In 1893 Dr. D. K. Pearsons presented to the Art Institute the collection of large carbon photographs, commonly known as autotypes, published by Braun & Co., of Paris. The collection numbers 16,001 subjects, and at the time of its presentation was nearly the complete publication of Braun & Co. Reproductions of the works in several other museums and private collections have since been published, to the number of 2,185, and the Librarian is at present in correspondence with Braun & Co. in regard to completing the collection. The photographs in the Library include authentic reproductions of the paintings,

drawings, and sculptures of the great masters, ancient and modern, contained in the museums of Europe. There is no other collection so large in America, and it constitutes a feature of the library of the highest value. The place formerly filled in art libraries by expensive collections of engravings is now filled, and well filled, by photographs. For the ordinary purposes of art study, photographs are better than engravings, and vastly less expensive. Engravings have become chiefly valuable, not as reproductions of the works from which they are taken, but as exemplifications of the engraver's art. In a purely artistic light, therefore, the Pearsons' Collection of Photographs is an excellent substitute for the great collections of engravings in some of the older libraries. The value of this collection is estimated at \$30,000. It overshadows all other single acquisitions to the Library, and is known as the "Mrs. D. K. Pearsons' Collection of Carbon Photographs." They are conveniently installed and alphabetically arranged in 38 cases, containing each seven sliding drawers. A drawer holds between 60 and 70 photographs. The Old Masters are on one side of the library, the works of Modern Masters and drawings from the old masters on the opposite wall. Many miscellaneous photographs of minor importance are kept downstairs, as well as "The Stickney Collection of Engravings," consisting of 275 prints, large, medium, small, mounted, and unmounted, also 22 volumes, some of which are bound, others in portfolios. The Stickney Collection is installed in a case which does not correspond with the Library furniture, and for that reason it is kept in the Library Class Room, where it is perfectly accessible.

The Library at present contains 3,947 volumes. This does not include outstanding orders, nor does it include the

volumes of binders containing catalogues, about 370 in number, on our shelves.

The number of volumes in the various departments is approximately as follows: Architecture, 610; decoration and design, 510; drawing and painting, 775; sculpture, 160; engraving and etching, 105; general history of art, illustrated catalogues, and periodicals, 1,025. The remaining 762 volumes comprise works on archæology, encyclopædias of art, guide books, general encyclopædias, and dictionaries. Our periodical list comprises 56 of the leading art periodicals of the day.

The Library is open daily, with the exception of Sundays, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays it remains open until seven for the benefit of the evening students. Wednesdays and Saturdays, the open days of the Museum, it is practically a free public library. The Librarian's report for 1904 records an attendance during the year of 51,882 visitors, of whom 31,851 were members of the Art Institute School; 397 was the largest total attendance in one day. The Library staff consists of one Librarian, one Reference Librarian and Cataloguer, one Assistant Reference Librarian and Cataloguer, and three student Assistants.

JESSIE L. FORRESTER, Librarian.



## CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARY

Previous to the great Chicago fire of 1871 there were but two libraries in Chicago open to the public. One of these was that of the Young Men's Association, organized in 1841. The other was the Chicago Historical Society Library, founded in 1856, which may be said to have had a continuous existence of fifty years, for although the entire collection, amounting to 100,000 volumes, manuscripts, and pamphlets, was destroyed October 9, 1871, yet before the end of November of that year, active steps had been taken to resume the work. Sister societies in all parts of this country, and even abroad, contributed their publications and duplicates, and the New England Historic Genealogical Society, of Boston, placed a room in its new fire-proof building at the disposal of this Society, to which the various donations were sent until a safe place of deposit could be provided. Very considerable collections were soon made and forwarded to Chicago, only to be consumed in the fire of July, 1874. Undismayed by this second calamity, a few enterprising and cultured men, true to the brave and sterling qualities for which Chicago has become famous, stood together and began again the work of the Society, at a time when men of less exalted ideals would have felt justified in turning their whole attention to the re-establishment of their own homes. As the result of such heroic effort the Society met for the first time in its temporary building, October 16, 1877, with the nucleus of a third collection, and with a prestige heightened by these vicissitudes. It was

even possible to reassemble the greater portion of the rare books and newspapers destroyed, for members of the Society contributed their personal copies of these works, and hundreds of volumes in the Library bear the autographs of pioneer citizens.

An attempt to give a list of the prominent residents who have been members of this organization and supporters of its Library would result in naming almost every public-spirited man who has aided in developing the commercial, artistic, and literary growth of Chicago. The officers who have successively served the Society are as follows:

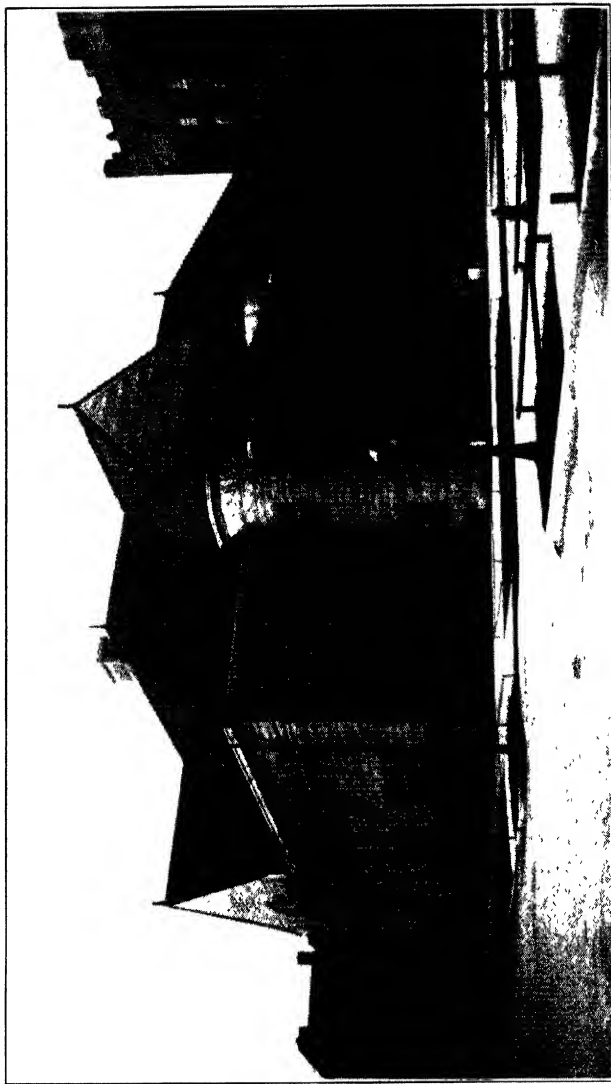
**Presidents.**—William H. Brown, Walter L. Newberry, J. Young Scammon, Edwin H. Sheldon, Isaac N. Arnold, E. B. Washburne, Edward G. Mason, John N. Jewett, A. C. McClurg, and the present incumbent, Franklin H. Head.

**Secretaries and Librarians.**—Rev. William Barry (the founder of the Society), assisted by Samuel Stone; Thomas H. Armstrong, Lemuel G. Olmstead, J. W. Hoyt, William Corkran, Belden F. Culver, Albert D. Hagar, assisted by Charles Harpel; John Moses, Charles Evans, James W. Fertig, present Secretary; Caroline M. McIlvaine, present Librarian.

**Sources of Income.**—Mr. Henry D. Gilpin, a public-spirited citizen of Philadelphia, who died in 1860, bequeathed to the Society the sum of \$45,000 to be invested and the proceeds used for the erection and maintenance of a fire-proof library building. Others who have made bequests to the Society have been John Crerar, Lucretia Pond, George M. Pullman, Elizabeth Hammond Stickney, Jonathan Burr, Philo Carpenter, Mrs. J. Y. Scammon, Huntington W. Jackson, Henry J. Willing, Elias T. Watkins, and T. Mauro Garrett. The interest on these funds, together with the







CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
Dearborn Avenue and Ontario Street

dues of its members, constitute the only sources of revenue of the Society.

**Buildings.**—The Society has occupied successively the following homes: 1856–68, Newberry Building, northeast corner Wells and Kinzie streets; 1868–71, Society's Building (first), Dearborn Avenue and Ontario Street; 1872–74, number 209 Michigan Avenue; 1877–92, Society's Building (second), Dearborn Avenue and Ontario Street; 1892–96, collections stored; since 1896 Society's Building (third), Dearborn Avenue and Ontario Street. In 1892 the Henry D. Gilpin fund, having by careful investment more than trebled itself, and the legacy under the will of John Crerar having become available, it was determined to solicit from its members subscriptions for the erection of a permanent fire-proof home for the Society, on the site at the corner of Dearborn Avenue and Ontario Street so long identified with its history. To this appeal the members responded with their unfailing liberality. The temporary building being cleared away, the corner-stone of the new structure was laid with appropriate ceremonies, November 12, 1892, and on the evening of December 15, 1896, in the presence of a brilliant and representative gathering, the formal dedication took place.

To the energy of its president, Edward G. Mason, who was at once a man of affairs, an historian, and a bibliophile, this consummation of the designs of the early founders is due. Under his direction, and at a cost of \$190,000, exclusive of the land, a scheme of fire-proof construction and furnishing was executed which in completeness has no equal in a building used for similar purposes in the world. The design is Romanesque and being carried out in Aberdeen red granite, steel, and tile, the effect is one of massiveness,

and great durability is secured. The absolute safety from fire has aided to make this Library a repository for donations of valuable manuscripts, relics, and portraits.

After passing the outer doors of ornamental bronze one enters the main hall, which extends two stories in height, and is lighted from above by a sky-light. This hall is devoted to portraits and relics of representatives of the French *régime* in the Mississippi Valley. Here is a fireplace built of relics of the great fire—stones taken from the old Illinois Central depot, Cook County Court House, and the Nixon Building.

At the left of the entrance is the Reading Room, the walls of which are hung with portraits of historical characters connected with the history of Illinois. Here, also, are kept current periodicals, reference works, and the file of the Chicago Tribune, which, with its predecessors, the Press and the Democrat, goes back to 1833. Back of the Reading Room is the Gilpin Library, which at night is shut off from the rest of the building by sliding iron doors. Here the books are all stored in iron cases with movable stone shelves.

On the right of the main entrance is the John Crerar Hall, the lecture hall of the Society, where are placed marble busts and oil-portraits of persons prominent in the history of Chicago, who have been members of this Society.

Ascending the broad stairway from the main hall, one passes a series of bronze relief portraits by Kemyss, of the French explorers, Indians, and some of the famous hunters and trappers of the Central West. On the second landing hangs a full-length oil-portrait of Shabona, the well-known Chicago Indian, painted from life by Webber. Scenes in the life of Father Marquette, done in relief by McNeil, occupy the gallery about the main hall on the second floor. From this gallery open the Manuscript Room, the Stickney

Library, and the Museum, which latter contains objects illustrating the development of the Chicago region from prehistoric times to the present.

On the third floor are the Newspaper Room, the United States Document Room, and the Duplicate Room.

**Scope of the Library.**—Contrary to popular belief the Library does not consist mainly of works relating to Chicago, although its collection of Chicago material is probably more extensive than that of any other library. As stated in its constitution the Society was formed “to collect and preserve the materials of history, and to spread historical information, especially concerning the Northwestern states.” By common consent this has been extended to include the Mississippi Valley. With the above object in view the officers of the Society have, through the years, watched the book-marts of the world to purchase for the Library the source books, and above all the manuscripts and documents, which would make this collection a store-house for future writers and teachers of history, where might be found all the materials for reference and original research relative to every line of interest in the Middle West. In fact, “history” has been defined in its broadest sense to include all that goes to make up the development of this region along economic, social, political, scientific, and artistic lines. The total number of volumes, manuscripts, and pamphlets is 140,000.

**Manuscripts.**—The James Madison Papers, 1778-1836, purchased for the Society by Mr. Marshall Field, consist of eight large volumes, containing some 1,400 letters and papers, written during the time Madison was delegate to the Continental Congress, member of the Constitutional Convention, and of the first Congress, Secretary of State, and President of the United States. Three volumes con-

tain the letters of John Armstrong, Joseph Jones, and Edmund Randolph to James Madison, and throw light upon all the important occurrences of those times.

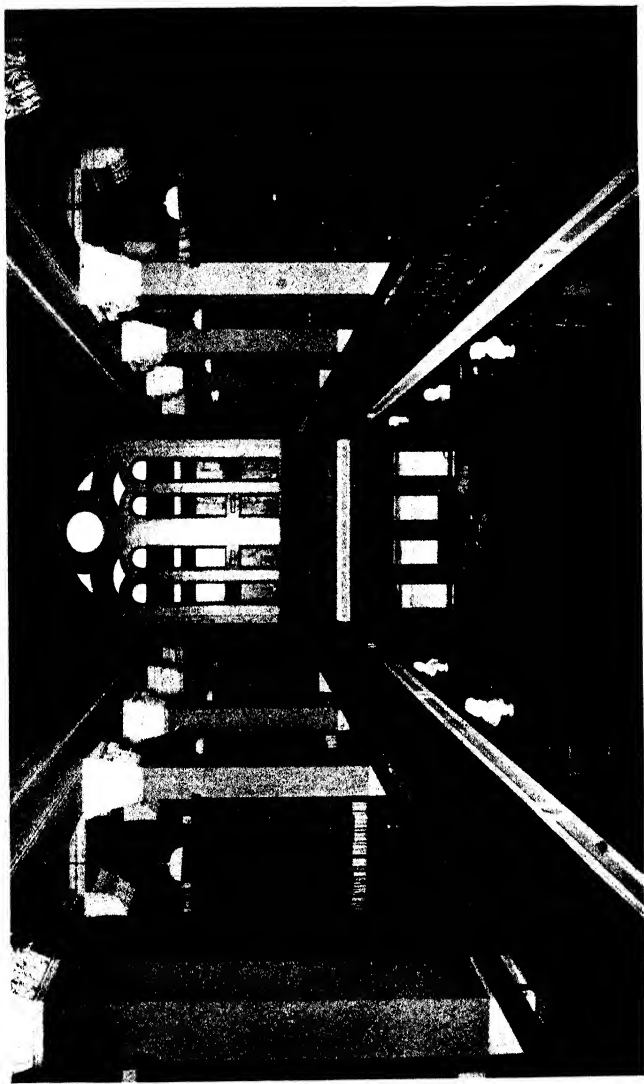
The James Wilkinson Papers, 1779-1823, are contained in four magnificent folio volumes, bound in full morocco, and each manuscript is mounted separately. In this collection, besides letters written by Wilkinson, are letters from Thomas Jefferson, Timothy Pickering, General Dearborn, W. C. C. Claiborne, Governor of Louisiana; Marquis of Casa Calvo, Spanish commandant at New Orleans; Morales, Spanish commandant at Pensacola; Auguste Chouteau, of St. Louis; and copies of letters from Aaron Burr and others relating to Burr's movements and capture.

The Ninian Edwards Papers, consisting of the letters and documents, public and private (1800-32), of Illinois's territorial governor, are an especially interesting commentary upon the politics and manners of his day, particularly in the Northwest. A portion of these papers form volume III. of the Society's Collections, for the publication of which the Society is indebted to Mr. Marshall Field.

The Pierre Menard Papers comprise three quarto volumes, largely official documents of the first lieutenant governor of Illinois, who held almost every office in the power of the people of Illinois to bestow.

The papers relating to the French *régime* in Illinois and in the Mississippi Valley, consist of original documents and letters in the handwriting of Joliet, Allouez, La Salle, Tonty, Frontenac, and other governors of New France, copies of the parish registers of the early French missions, etc. Among these documents is the letter of La Salle, dated at Chicagou, September 1, 1683, in which he gives his parting directions to Tonty and the little band left at Fort St. Louis.





GILPIN LIBRARY, CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Another document of even greater historic interest is the deed, or bill of sale, given by François de la Forest, the partner of Tonty, to Michel Acau, by which De la Forest's share of the land that is now Starved Rock, was conveyed to Acau. This is in all probability the first deed to real estate within the present state of Illinois.

The Papers of President James K. Polk consist of the Diary kept during his administration, 1845-48, and original drafts of documents, 1826-48.

In addition to the above collection the Society has some 14,000 individual manuscripts bound and indexed. These contain many documents, letters, and reminiscences of Illinois pioneers, and additions are constantly being made by early residents.

**Gilpin Library.**—Leaving the Manuscript Room and returning to the first floor, we come to the Library proper, with its many dingy russet-colored volumes bearing on their bindings the blind or gold tooling of a bygone epoch. These are the original editions of the writings of the explorers of the Mississippi Valley. First and foremost of these rarities is Melchisedech Thevenot's *Recueil de Voyages*, in which motley collection of pamphlets Marquette's narrative of his voyage down the Mississippi first saw the light in print, though in abridged form, and accompanied by a map which Marquette never saw. Next to this little volume stands the reprint made for Mr. Obadiah Rich in Paris in 1845, being number 64 of an edition of 125 numbered copies. And next to this the Dutch translation of Pieter vander Aa, Leyden, 1707. An opportunity to compare these printed records with the manuscript originals occurred during the winter of 1904-05 when those precious documents were loaned to the Society and were on exhibition for several weeks,



together with other archives from the College of St. Mary's at Montreal.

Here, also, is the *Dernières découvertes dans l'Amérique septentrionale de M. de la Sale, par Tonti*, Paris, 1687, which Tonti repudiated, and the English translation of the faithful Joutel's *Journal of the Last Voyage performed by Monsr. de la Sale*, London, 1714; here we may read Hennepin's version of affairs in French, Dutch, and English, likewise that of La Honton. Later we find Charlevoix, La Potherie, the Jesuit Relations, Margry, etc.

The collection in the department of geography and travels beginning with the nineteenth century lacks few if any works of importance, and contains many volumes of the greatest rarity. Here are numerous editions of Lewis and Clark, Patrick Gass, and other early travelers.

The collection of maps, directories, gazetteers, and guides to the Central West is remarkably rich, and among these latter are many rare and curious emigrants' guides filled with directions and advice to prospective settlers. The collection of county atlases and histories of Illinois and the surrounding states is also large.

A great effort has been made to assemble examples of all the early newspapers and periodicals published in Illinois, with the result that over two hundred titles are catalogued, forming an almost inexhaustible source of information as to the politics, manners, and customs of bygone days.

The Library is a government repository for United States documents, and also receives the publications of Illinois and the surrounding states. Notable in this department are the rare original editions of the statutes of the Northwest Territory, Indiana Territory, and Illinois Territory, 1788 to 1818, comprising seventeen volumes.

**Classification and Cataloguing.** Reclassification by the Cutter Expansive plan for special collections is in progress. A typewritten card-catalogue of the dictionary type is in course of preparation. The special catalogue of maps chronologically arranged under localities contained 1,500 entries January 1. An Index of Portraits of residents of Illinois and the adjacent states contains at date over 12,000 entries, drawn entirely from oil-portraits, portrait busts, photographs, and illustrated books in the possession of the Society.

**Publications.**—The series of Collections published by the Society consists at present of the following: Volume I., History of the English Settlement in Edwards County, Illinois, by George Flower, with notes by Honorable E. B. Washburne, 1882, 408 p.; Volume II., Sketch of Enoch Long, an Illinois Pioneer, by Harvey Reid, 1884, 112 p., the two preceding volumes being published at the expense of the late Levi Z. Leiter; Volume III., The Edwards Papers, edited by E. B. Washburne, 1884, 632 p.; Volume IV., Early Chicago and Illinois, Sketches of Gurdon S. Hubbard, and others, 1889, 400 p. In addition to the above the Society has published some forty papers on historical subjects presented at its meetings, and the Annual Reports of the Executive Committee, which contain the Librarian's reports.

**Lectures.**—Historical lectures are maintained during each winter.

**Regulations.**—The Library, Museum, and collection of paintings are open daily, except Sunday, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., and are free to visitors. Classes of pupils from the schools, under fifteen years of age, must be accompanied by their teachers.

**Officers.**—President, Franklin H. Head; vice-presidents,

Thomas Dent and Lambert Tree; treasurer, Orson Smith; secretary, J. W. Fertig; executive committee, Edward E. Ayer, Joseph T. Bowen, William A. Fuller, Charles F. Gunther, Samuel H. Kerfoot, Jr., George Merryweather, Walter C. Newberry, and Otto L. Schmidt.

CAROLINE M. MCILVAINE, Librarian.

## THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY

**Foundation.**—The John Crerar Library, the latest established of the free public libraries of Chicago, owes its existence to the bequest of the late John Crerar.

Mr. Crerar, for many years a prominent citizen of Chicago, was of Scotch ancestry, the son of John and Agnes (Smeallie) Crerar. Born in New York in 1827, he was educated in the schools of that city, and entered into business there, becoming a member of the firm of Jessup, Kennedy & Co. Coming to Chicago in 1862, he established the firm of Crerar, Adams & Co., dealers in railroad supplies, and accumulated a large fortune. At the time of his death he was a director of the Pullman Palace Car Co., of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Co., of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and president of the Chicago and Joliet Railroad Co. He was a member and trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church, and gave liberally of his time and money to the work of his church. He was greatly interested in the charitable institutions of the city, being a director of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society and of the Presbyterian Hospital, and vice-president of the Chicago Orphan Asylum. All of these and many others were remembered liberally in his will. He was equally prominent socially, and was a member of the Chicago, Calumet, Union, Commercial, and Literary clubs.

Mr. Crerar died October 19, 1889. His will, dated August 5, 1886, was admitted to probate November 14, 1889, and its validity was finally established by a decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois, rendered June 19, 1893.

Specific bequests of more than \$600,000 were made to relatives and friends, and of nearly \$1,000,000 to charitable institutions and public purposes. The fiftieth section of the will disposed of the remainder of the estate in the following words:

Recognizing the fact that I have been a resident of Chicago since 1862, and that the greater part of my fortune has been accumulated here, and acknowledging with hearty gratitude the kindness that has always been extended to me by my many friends, and by my business and social acquaintances and associates, I give, devise, and bequeath all the rest, remainder, and residue of my estate, both real and personal, for the erection, creation, maintenance, and endowment of a free public library, to be called "The John Crerar Library," and to be located in the city of Chicago, Illinois, a preference being given to the South Division of the city, in as much as the Newberry Library will be located in the North Division. I direct that my executors and trustees cause an act of incorporation under the laws of Illinois, to be procured to carry out the purpose of this bequest; and I request that Norman Williams be made the first President thereof; and that, in addition to my executors and trustees, the following named friends of mine will act as the first Board of Directors in such corporation, and aid and assist my executors and trustees therein, namely: Marshall Field, E. W. Blatchford, T. B. Blackstone, Robert T. Lincoln, Henry W. Bishop, Edward G. Mason, Albert Keep, Edson Keith, Simon J. McPherson, John M. Clark, and George A. Armour, or their survivors. I desire the building to be tasteful, substantial, and fire-proof, and that a sufficient fund be reserved over and above the cost of its construction to provide, maintain, and support a library for all time. I desire the books and periodicals selected with a view to create and sustain a healthy moral and Christian sentiment in the community, and that all nastiness and immorality be excluded. I do not mean by this that there shall not be anything but hymn books and sermons, but I mean that dirty French novels and all skeptical trash and works of questionable moral tone shall never be found in this Library.

I want its atmosphere that of Christian refinement, and its aim and object the building up of character, and I rest content that the friends I have named will carry out my wishes in these particulars.





JOHN CRERAR

The amount thus bequeathed was estimated at the time to be about \$2,500,000, but it was hoped that improvement in the business conditions of the country would materially increase this sum. These hopes have been realized, and the total endowment, on a most conservative estimate, is now \$3,400,000.

**Development.**—The administration of the estate in the Probate Court was closed July 13, 1894. Meanwhile the trustees of the estate had co-operated with the trustees of the Newberry estate in securing legislation which seemed needed for the better organization and administration of endowed libraries, embodied in "An act to encourage and promote the establishment of free public libraries," approved June 17, 1891. Under this act the John Crerar Library was incorporated on October 12, 1894, and duly organized January 12, 1895. All of the directors named by Mr. Crerar nine years before were living and present, and Norman Williams was elected the first president, as Mr. Crerar desired.

Mr. Williams gave much time and thought to the development of the Library, and retained the presidency until his death, in 1899. He was succeeded by Huntington W. Jackson, who, both as trustee of the estate and as chairman of the committee on administration, had already proved his interest in the Library, which was further manifested by a bequest of \$1,000, notable as the first bequest received by the institution other than the one by which it was founded. His death followed too soon, in January, 1901, and he was succeeded by Honorable Peter Stenger Grosscup. Other deaths and removals from the city have changed materially the constitution of the Board of Directors, which in April, 1905, consisted of the following gentlemen: Marshall Field, E.



W. Blatchford, Robert T. Lincoln, Henry W. Bishop, Albert Keep, John M. Clark, Frank S. Johnson, Peter Stenger Grosscup, Marvin Hughitt, Thomas D. Jones, John J. Mitchell, Leonard A. Busby, Robert Forsyth, and the mayor and comptroller of Chicago, *ex officio*. The Treasurer, William J. Louderback, and the Librarian, Clement W. Andrews, were appointed in 1895, and have served to the present time.

The first act of the Directors, after organization, was to declare that the whole amount of the bequest was not too large for the sufficient fund which they were required to reserve in order to provide, maintain, and support the library for all time, and that therefore the endowment should not be encroached upon either for land, building, or books, but that a building fund should be accumulated from the income. This fund in January, 1905, amounted to nearly \$600,000.

**Scope.**—The second act of the Directors was to determine the character and scope of the Library. The trustees of the estate had prepared a list of the public libraries of the city, giving their character and size. The actual and prospective development of the Chicago Public Library as a great lending library, and of the Newberry Library as a great reference library in certain fields, largely influenced the trustees to suggest that the John Crerar Library be made a reference library, embracing such departments as were not fully occupied by any other existing library in Chicago, and that the number of departments be limited to such as the funds of the Library could render complete and unique.

After a careful consideration of the whole subject the directors unanimously decided to establish a free public reference library of scientific and technical literature. This decision seemed to them to accord with the particular busi-

ness activities by which the greater part of Mr. Crerar's fortune had been accumulated, to exclude naturally certain questionable classes of books which his will distinctly prohibits, and to favor the aim and object which it expressly points out. As personal friends, who had been acquainted with his wise and generous purposes, and with his civic patriotism and gratitude, they believed that he would surely have wished his gift to supplement, in the most effective way, the existing and prospective library collections of Chicago, and to be of the greatest possible value to the whole city.

Accordingly, a series of conferences with the trustees of the Chicago Public Library and the Newberry Library was held, and an elastic scheme for the division of the field was adopted. The special field of the John Crerar Library may be defined as that of the natural, physical, and social sciences, and their applications.

The administration of the Library is not organized into departments, nor is there any difference of treatment of the various subjects, but for convenience in dealing with appropriations, statistics, etc., the books are divided in five classes, General Works, Social Sciences, Physical Sciences, Natural Sciences, and Applied Sciences. The last named class includes the applied fine arts, but not music, sculpture, or painting. With four exceptions, theology, philology, law, and medicine, all the subjects comprehended by a broad interpretation of its field as already defined, are to be found in the Library. All these exceptions are well provided for in other libraries in the city, but the omission of medicine has always been regarded as anomalous, and has caused much otherwise unnecessary duplication. It is hoped that the erection of the permanent building will offer an oppor-

tunity of correcting this, and of making the valuable collection of the Newberry Library, by a more central location, even more useful to the medical profession.

While it is the purpose of the Directors to develop the Library as symmetrically as possible within these limits, they have not hesitated to take advantage of exceptional opportunities, and have made several purchases which make it notably strong in certain subjects. Unusual attention, also, has been given to the collection of files of scientific and technical periodicals, both American and foreign.

The years 1895 and 1896 were spent in the preliminary work of organization. A Librarian was appointed, a staff selected, and temporary quarters secured. The purchase of books was begun, and when, on April 1, 1897, the Library was opened to the public, without formalities, there were 15,000 volumes ready for use and 7,000 more in the hands of the cataloguers.

**Administration.**—The management of the Library is controlled by a board of fifteen directors. Two, the mayor and comptroller of Chicago, are *ex officio* members, the others were appointed by Mr. Crerar or have been elected by the Board to fill vacancies, such elections being subject, by the act under which the Library is incorporated, to the approval of the chief justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois. The Directors hold quarterly meetings and usually act only upon the recommendation of the standing committees, of which there are four — on Finance, Administration, Buildings and Grounds, and Books. The President and the Chairmen of these committees form an Executive Committee. A carefully considered succession to the powers of President and Chairman makes further provision for action in emergencies.

Besides the President, Vice-Presidents, and Secretary,

who must be members of the Board, the Directors elect a Treasurer and a Librarian, who may or may not be members. They are the executive officers of the corporation, and are entirely independent of each other. The Treasurer, under the supervision of the Committee on Finance, has charge of the receipts and payments of the Library and the investment of its funds. The Librarian, under the supervision of the Committee on Administration, has charge of the general management of the Library, and, under the supervision of the Committee on Books, of the selection and purchase of books. In the latter work he has the assistance of several of the staff, who systematically read and summarize book reviews. Suggestions from readers are welcomed and given careful consideration.

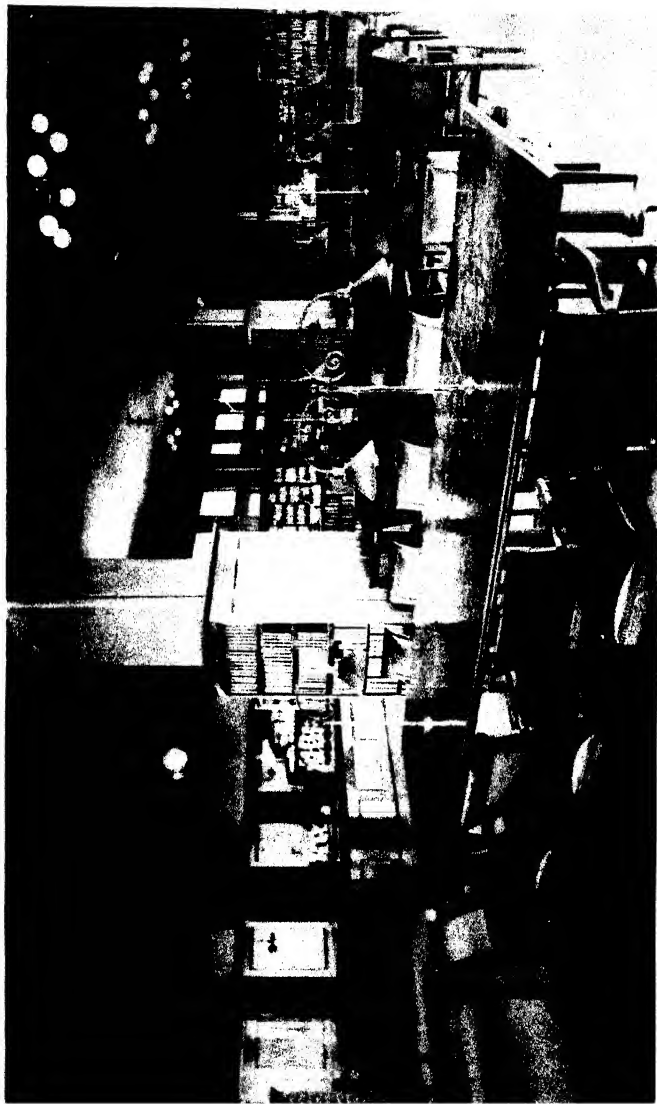
**Staff.**—The work of the Library is carried on by a staff of forty-three persons, consisting of a librarian, assistant librarian, cataloguer, reference librarian, classifier, assistant cataloguer, assistant reference librarian, six senior assistants, fifteen junior assistants, six attendants, four pages, janitor, assistant janitor, and three charwomen. Of the forty-three, twenty-one are women. Appointments are made by the Committee on Administration, subject to the approval of the Directors. All applications are referred to the Librarian, and the Committee act only upon report from him. On account of the peculiar demands of a scientific library, they will not consider applications for positions above the grade of attendant from persons not having a reading knowledge of French and German. The Committee also place great weight on library training and experience, so that nearly all the employees above the grade mentioned are graduates of library schools or have entered the service from other libraries. Of the attendants almost all in the evening ser-

vice have been students at one or another of the educational institutions of the city or vicinity.

**Rooms.**—Temporary quarters, pending the accumulation of a building fund and the erection of a permanent building, were obtained by leasing, in July, 1895, the sixth floor of the Marshall Field & Co. Building, No. 87 Wabash Avenue. In May, 1900, one half of the fifth floor was added, and in January, 1906, the rest of that floor will be occupied.

The Reading Room, furnished in dark oak, is on the sixth floor, and accommodates about one hundred readers. The Society Room is on the fifth floor, with separate entrance. It seats about fifty, and its use is granted by the Committee on Administration without charge to meetings for scientific and educational purposes, and can be secured for the stated meetings of societies. The Stack Rooms are on both floors, and have at present seats for about twenty readers engaged in special research, and shelf room for one hundred thousand volumes. The remainder of the collection has been placed temporarily in a room kindly offered by the Newberry Library. The Directors' Room, on the sixth floor, contains life-size portraits of Mr. Crerar and of the Duc d'Aumale by the late G. P. A. Healy. Besides these the suite contains several other rooms needed for the administration of the Library.

**Collections.**—On June 1, 1905, the Library had entered upon its books of record 134,194 volumes, and there were still unrecorded, from recent purchases, some 10,000 volumes and 20,000 pamphlets. It is a good working collection in most of the subjects within its scope, and, through certain special purchases, much more than this in some. The special purchases include about 8,000 volumes on science and technology, bought of the Newberry Library in 1896;



THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY READING ROOM



some 300 volumes on ornithology, bought of the same library in 1898; the private library of Professor R. T. Ely, consisting of 6,000 volumes and 4,000 pamphlets, mostly on American labor and social movements; the private library of Mr. C. V. Gerritsen of Amsterdam; and considerable purchases at auction of mathematical books from the libraries of Boncompagni and Bierens de Haan, and of zoölogical books from that of Milne-Edwards.

The Gerritsen collection is the largest and most important of these special purchases. It consists of some 18,000 volumes and 15,000 pamphlets on social and economic subjects, being especially full on finance, banking, labor, and socialism. It includes a distinct collection of nearly 6,000 volumes and pamphlets on the social, political, and legal status of woman.

Besides 2,000 current periodicals which are kept in the Periodical Alcove of the Reading Room, the Library receives 4,000 other continuations, such as annual reports and parts of books issued serially, which are placed on the regular shelves as soon as received.

In public documents the Library is rather stronger than might be expected, considering the short time it has been established. It is a "designated depository" of the Congressional Documents, a special depository of the publications of the United States Geological Survey, and a depository of all bills, resolves, and acts of Congress since 1901. Many state and some city documents have been acquired. Of foreign documents it has all the Parliamentary Papers of Great Britain since 1896, and many earlier ones on economic subjects; a nearly complete set of the Parliamentary Papers of Canada; a very full set of those of the Netherlands; an unusual collection of French documents of the fifteenth to



the eighteenth centuries on economic subjects; and many serial official publications of Austria, France, and Germany.

**Catalogues.**—Much time and care are given to the development of the card catalogues, both public and official. Nearly 60 per cent of the titles are printed especially for the Library, and almost all the remainder are obtained from the Library of Congress. The public card catalogue is in three divisions: author, classed subject, and alphabetical subject index. The author catalogue is the usual one, containing besides the names of authors those of editors, translators, and the subjects of biographies, and also striking titles. The classed subject catalogue is the one most consulted and has been made as full as possible. It is arranged according to the Decimal Classification with few alterations but many expansions. Under each final subdivision the arrangement of the titles is chronological, the latest being put first. An unusual and important development has been made in that part of the classification treating of history and geography. Under each political unit (country, province or state, and town) are given the titles of all works dealing directly or chiefly with the place. These are subdivided systematically in accordance with the first three figures of the main classification. The result is not only that works on adjacent places are brought together, for example, Illinois next to Michigan; and works on part of a country immediately follow those on the whole country, for example, works on Chicago following those on Illinois; but also under each place related subjects are brought together, for example, 977.3 (570) Natural History of Illinois, 977.3 (581) Flora of Illinois, 977.3 (591) Fauna of Illinois. The alphabetical subject index is primarily an index to the classed catalogue, and no entries are made in it which would duplicate exactly

any collection in the latter, when a single reference gives all the titles, and no others, on a specific subject. On the other hand, entries are made under headings which collect material separated in the classed catalogue because of its relations to broader subjects and also under those which separate material collected in the classed catalogue. It is therefore an alphabetical subject catalogue of all material more conveniently consulted through such a catalogue.

This triple catalogue is supplemented by a card catalogue of serials, a printed list of current periodicals, printed lists of dictionaries and bibliographies, several card indexes on special subjects, a considerable collection of bibliographies, and an author catalogue of all books, so far as recatalogued, in the Library of Congress.

The public catalogue contains the titles of all books in the Library, and in addition the titles of articles in some 300 periodicals. Part of these latter are obtained by co-operation with four other American libraries, part from the Library of Congress, and part by the independent work of The John Crerar Library. So far as the selection has been made by the latter preference has been given to those containing long articles likely to be reprinted and referred to as independent works and to those with which a specialist is not so apt to be familiar because of their general character.

**Use.**—The Library is open to readers from 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. every day in the year, excepting Sundays, but including all holidays. A Cloak Room is provided where outer garments may be checked without charge, but its use is not insisted upon, except in wet weather and when the Reading Room is crowded. The Library, however, will not hold itself responsible for articles taken into the Reading Room or left in the Cloak Room over night.

In the Reading Room is shelved a collection of four thousand volumes, intended to include, besides general works of reference, the best books, both advanced and popular, on each important subject within the scope of the Library, and a selection of other works either especially interesting or much in demand. It is constantly revised and kept up to date. This collection may be consulted without formality, as also may the periodicals within the Periodical Alcove. Books may be drawn from the Stack, and periodicals from the Periodical Alcove, for use in the Reading Room, upon presentation of call slips properly filled out. A few books, on account of their character, may be consulted only upon registration and statement of satisfactory reasons, and some of great value or rarity only in the presence of an attendant.

As the Library is for reference use only, no book is allowed to leave the Library except for special reasons other than the convenience of the reader, and then only if it is one not likely to be called for. Such loans are for a short time and must be covered by a money deposit or satisfactory guarantee from another library. Persons making special researches may be admitted to the Stacks at the discretion of the Librarian upon registration with the Reference Librarian, and passes admitting without registration may be granted to those likely to make a prolonged use of the privilege if they are personally known to the Directors or the Librarian. The unauthorized removal, mutilation, or marking in any way of the property of the Library is absolutely prohibited. The officials are authorized to exclude any person of unseemly behavior or appearance, and any one who wilfully violates the regulations.

The use of the Library by the public has fully justified the decisions of the Directors as to its scope and character,

Beginning with eighty, the average daily attendance has increased to 279 in 1904, in spite of the fact that the Library is so situated as to escape the notice of one seeking it, rather than to attract the attention of the passer-by. The recorded use, which does not include books from the shelves in the Reading Room, those read in the Stack Rooms, or periodicals read in the Periodical Alcove, has increased even more rapidly, and for 1904 was 75,000 volumes and periodicals. The total use is about three times that number.

**Publications.**—The Library issues, usually in May, an Annual Report covering the previous calendar year. Copies are sent free. The bibliographical publications are intended primarily for the readers, but it is hoped that as the size of the Library increases they may become of use to scholars and libraries elsewhere. They are not distributed gratuitously, but in exchange or upon receipt of a nominal price of about one-quarter the cost of paper and press work, and the postage if sent by mail. A price-list will be sent upon application.

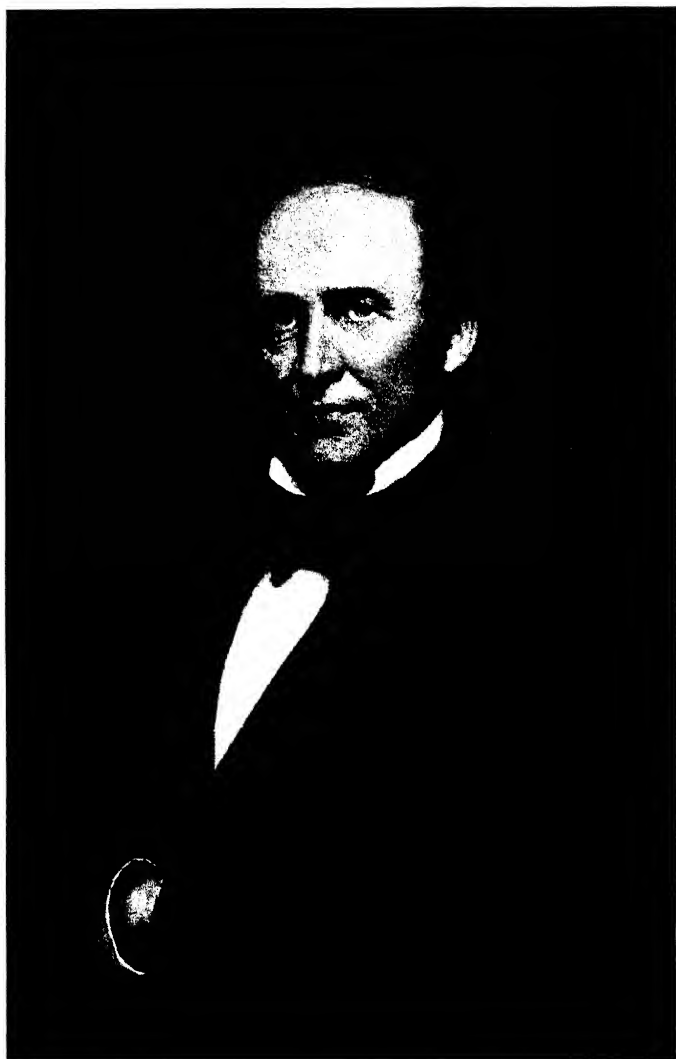
**Permanent Building.**—In 1901 the Directors took up the question of a permanent site, and decided that the greatest usefulness of the Library could be secured only by a central location. They therefore appealed to the state legislature and to the city council for permission to erect a building on what is commonly known as the Lake Front. This permission was granted by the legislature in "An act to authorize The John Crerar Library to erect and maintain a free public library on Grant Park," approved March 29, 1901, and by the city council in an ordinance passed March 18, 1901. The act provided that the Library should procure the consent of such abutting property owners as might have

the right to object. Most of these gave their consent readily, but a few refused through fear of losing their right to object to the erection of other buildings in the park.

In January, 1904, the Directors, under the provisions of "An Act concerning free public libraries in public parks," approved May 14, 1903, requested permission of the South Park Commissioners to erect and maintain a monumental building in the classical style upon that part of Grant Park between the Illinois Central Railroad and Michigan Avenue and between Madison and Monroe streets, extended. The question of granting the request was submitted to the voters of the South Park District at the election of April 5, 1904, and was favored by a vote of 50,960 to 9,329. An ordinance passed by the Commissioners February 15, 1905, was accepted by the Directors on February 23, 1905. They propose to proceed with the construction of the building as soon as possible. The site is about 400 by 310 feet, and the length of the building will be about 300 feet. The sketch plans provide for the storage of 1,000,000 volumes and the accommodation of 600 readers, and for future extensions doubling this capacity.

CLEMENT W. ANDREWS, Librarian.





WALTER LOOMIS NEWBERRY

## THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY

**Walter Loomis Newberry.** — Walter Loomis Newberry, merchant, born September 18, 1804, in East Windsor, Connecticut, was educated at Clinton, New York, and fitted for the West Point Military Academy; but, failing in the physical examination, entered commercial life (1822) with his brother in Buffalo, New York. In 1828 he moved to Detroit, Michigan, and there engaged in the dry-goods business. During a successful period of five years he bought lands at various points on the Great Lakes, notably at Chicago, whither he came in 1833. Here he entered into business with George W. Dole, Esq., as forwarding and commission merchant and dealer in general merchandise; subsequently he became a banker. In 1841 Mr. Newberry was president of the Young Men's Association of Chicago, an organization which he was active in founding, and to which he made the first contribution of books. This association was the forerunner of the Chicago Public Library. In 1843 Mr. Newberry served on the Board of Health. In 1846 he was a member of the convention assembled in the interests of common schools; he was many years on the School Board, and twice its chairman. In 1847 he was a director in the pioneer Galena and Chicago Union Railroad. In 1851 he was city comptroller, and, for a time, acting mayor. In 1857 he was one of the founders of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, of which institution he was long a director. The same year he became a member of the Chicago Historical Society. He was for six years president of the society. His death occurred at sea, November 6, 1868.



Such, in brief outline, was the life of the founder of the Newberry Library, a free reference library endowed and maintained by the moiety of his estate.

**The Building.**—The trustees of the estate, Mr. Eliphalet Wickes Blatchford and Mr. William Henry Bradley, made partition, according to the terms of the will, in 1886 and the early part of 1887; and in July, 1887, they appointed William Frederick Poole, LL.D., then librarian of the Chicago Public Library, librarian of the newly founded institution. Rooms were leased at No. 90 La Salle Street, August 1, 1887, and the purchase of books began. These rooms were occupied until April, 1888, when possession was taken of the three-story-and-basement building, No. 338 Ontario Street. There the collection remained until the completion, May 1, 1890, of the temporary building on the northwest corner of Oak and State streets. The site of the present building was purchased June 28, 1889, for the sum of \$175,000; being a block with 318 feet frontage on Walton Place, 212.3 feet on Clark Street, 318 feet on Oak Street, and 213 feet on Dearborn Avenue. Here stood the historic (Mahlon D.) Ogden house, the only house in the fire district undestroyed by the great fire of 1871. The foundation of the library building was laid in the summer of 1890; the superstructure was begun early in 1891, and the building finished in November, 1893, at a cost of \$545,429.28.

The plans were drawn by Mr. Henry Ives Cobb; the plans of the book rooms, providing for departmental shelving, after sketches prepared by the librarian, Dr. Poole. The style of architecture is Spanish Romanesque; the material is Connecticut granite. The partition walls are of brick and tile, the floors of red English tile and marble. The present building, with its imposing façade, looking south

on Washington Square, is but one face of the edifice called for by the plans. When, in after years, the structure is completed, it will occupy the entire square, leaving a central court measuring approximately 180 by 60 feet.

On April 12, 1892, Mr. Blatchford, sole surviving and acting trustee, conveyed the Library property, estimated at \$2,624,918.48, to the following board of thirteen Trustees: Honorable George E. Adams, Mr. Edward E. Ayer, Mr. Eliphalet W. Blatchford, Mr. Edward S. Isham, General Alexander C. McClurg, Mr. Franklin MacVeagh, Mr. William Harrison Bradley, Mr. Daniel Goodwin, Mr. Franklin H. Head, General Walter C. Newberry, Judge Lambert Tree, Mr. Henry J. Willing, Mr. John P. Wilson. Since this date the Library has lost six of the original trustees, Messrs. Isham, Willing, McClurg, Goodwin, deceased; and Messrs. Bradley and MacVeagh, resigned. Their places have been filled by Messrs. David B. Jones, Bryan Lathrop, Horace H. Martin, George Manierre, John A. Spoor, Moses J. Wentworth.

The original intent was to make the Newberry Library a general reference collection; but the scheme of co-operation entered into with the John Crerar Library in 1896, involving the transfer of the Newberry books relating to Science and the Useful Arts (7,800 volumes and pamphlets) to the younger institution, modifies to this extent the initial design. If the Newberry be now a class library, it is a class library closed only against extensive collections devoted to certain well-defined branches of learning grouped under the broad and elastic term, Science. Naturally, if not necessarily, the departments are at varying stages of development.

**Department of Medicine.**—The Newberry Library is indebted to the medical profession of Chicago for generous

aid in the form of advice and contributions of books and pamphlets. Specially is it indebted to Dr. Nicholas Senn for his munificent gift, the Senn Collection. The first gift from Dr. Senn was the library—surgical works from the Middle Ages down—of Dr. Wilhelm B. Baum, of Göttingen; the second was the famous collection—chiefly physiological—of Dr. Emil Du Bois-Reymond, of Berlin. To these collections Dr. Senn has added largely, from time to time, including among his gifts the original manuscripts of over one hundred works from his own hand.

**Department of History.**—The department of history, including biography and travel, contains many of the great collections, basic works and political documents requisite for the study of universal history. In works relating to America its strength is exceptional. As any book in Mr. Edward E. Ayer's collection of Americana can be consulted at the Newberry Library, on twenty-four hours' notice, the entire Ayer collection is at the disposition of students in this department. While the Ayer collection is essentially ethnological, devoted to the history, character, manners and customs, institutions, arts and crafts, myths, religions and languages of the North American Indians, it necessarily covers the principal sources of information in regard to the discovery, exploration, conquest and colonization of the North American continent. In Indian history, particularly the history of the relations between the Indians and the Government of the United States, the Ayer library is very strong, containing over 2,300 assorted Congressional Documents, as well as the complete reports of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs and of the Board of Indian Commissioners. The whole is supplemented and illustrated by manuscript documents, treaties, letters, Indian drawings on maguey paper and skins, and





THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY

by Indian portraits,—engravings, water-colors, oil-paintings, and photographs. Since 1898 the scope of the collection has been extended to include Hawaii and the Philippine Islands. With reference to the Philippines, it already contains most of the early and important works and a number of unpublished manuscripts. It has also a good working collection of linguistics,—grammars and dictionaries in both the Hawaiian and Philippine dialects, as well as textbooks, religious treatises and a large number of Tagalog *corridos*.

The genealogic division of the department of history is, at present, noteworthy rather for the analysis of its contents than for the size of the collection. It has a practically exhaustive index, presented to the public in some 700 folio volumes of typewritten Indexer Books. This division draws to it in considerable numbers patrons living at a distance.

**Department of Philosophy.**—The department of philosophy, a good working collection, includes philosophy proper, religion, sociology and education.

**Art and Letters.**—The art collection consists of works on æsthetics and the history of art, including architecture, painting and sculpture, together with biographies of artists. Numismatics is classed here, also ceramics, the history of costume and the various arts and crafts. The books deal rather with completed work illustrating the history and development of the several orders of art than with constructive and technical processes. There are many periodicals covering, as do the books, the wide field from archæological research to contemporary arts and crafts.

The department of letters is a well-equipped and efficient collection of imaginative literature, and of history and criti-

cism dealing with the periods and forms of its development. The lives of authors are shelved here, also periodicals and the publications of learned societies devoted to the study of literature. While most of the foreign books are in German, French, Spanish, or Italian, many other languages are represented.

**Department of Philology.**—The department of philology was suddenly brought into prominence, June, 1901, by the acquisition of the famous library—16,500 volumes and pamphlets—of Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte; a collection of basic data for the study of the nature and the history of man as developed through speech. The primary aim was to bring together specimens of all the languages and dialects of Europe; but it was soon heightened to the acquisition of some specimen of every known language possessing even the most rudimentary literature.

**Department of Music.**—In 1889 the Library secured the musical collection of Count Pio Resse, of Florence, consisting largely of works of Italian writers on the theory and the history of music. To the Resse collection have been added, from time to time, the orchestral and vocal scores of the great composers, supplemental works on the history and the theory of music and on musical instruments, together with biographies of musicians, dictionaries, encyclopedias and periodicals.

**Other Collections.**—To the foregoing collections are to be added (1) the elegantly bound Clarke collection of works—1,453 volumes and 429 pamphlets—on fish, fish-culture and angling; (2) the collection of works on Egypt; (3) the Bailey collection of works on China; (4) the Blatchford collection of works on libraries and library buildings; (5) the collection of English and American hymn-books.

**Department of Bibliography.**—Of the department of books about books it need be said only that it is, of necessity, one of the strongest in the Library, adequate to the stringent and continuous demand made upon its resources.

**The Museum.**—The Museum, opened January, 1897, presents as its special feature the choicer items of the Probasco collection, about 1,200 volumes of masterpieces in the arts of calligraphy, illumination, printing, illustration and binding. The arrangement is chronological, exhibiting the origin and development of the book. The manuscripts, numbering over 150, are written for the most part on velum or parchment, and are in a fine state of preservation. To Greece belongs the oldest and rarest of the manuscripts, the *Evangelia Græce*—probably of the twelfth century—with its distinct black-lettered script, rubrications, and four miniatures of the Evangelists. Among the modern manuscripts are poems of Burns, Bloomfield and Thomson, and sermons of Cotton Mather and Increase Mather.

The Museum has the four Shakespeare folios, 1623, 1632, 1664, 1685.

**Early Printing.**—The Museum contains choice works of the old masters of typography, including over three hundred incunabula. Among these are the Latin Bible printed in Strasburg, 1466, by Heinrich Eggestein, and Cicero's *De Amicitia* of the same year, printed in Cologne by its first typographer, Ulrich Zell.

**Early Engraving.**—Specimens of first attempts at engraving are to be found in such books as the old German volume, Theurdanck, the copy of Roswitha, the 1545 Aldine edition of *Hypnerotomachia Poliphili*, and the early books of emblems.

**Binding.**—Many of the 1,200 volumes in the Museum



are excellent specimens of bibliopeggy, dating from the fifteenth century to the present time. Among the books from Italian binderies are: Plinius Secundus, *Historia naturale*, Venetia, 1548, bound in brown calf after the style of Thom. Maoli; two books from the library of Jean Grolier, both having his motto on the cover, and one containing a manuscript note and autograph.

**Lecture-Rooms.**—The Newberry Library has two lecture-rooms, with a seating capacity of 100 persons each.

**Bindery.**—The Newberry Library maintains its own bindery. The Rudolph method of pamphlet binding is peculiar to the institution. Extracts from periodical publications, fugitive essays, and other works presenting a variety of subjects in one volume, are treated as collections of pamphlets. Scattered writings, properly falling under one head, are bound securely and economically; and at the same time, room is left for continuous interplacement. Single pamphlets are also inclosed in cardboard.

**The Catalogue.**—The catalogue also is a distinctive feature. While it is a “dictionary” catalogue, the entries, instead of being made on cards, are made on narrow slips of pasteboard inserted in card-holders bound into expansive Indexer Books and in a series of card-holders revolving over two drums. The Indexer Books, constructed on the same principle as the Rudolph binder, are manufactured in the bindery. The Indexer Books are used for the shelf-list, duplicate copies of which serve as finding-lists of the various departments. The classification used is Cutter’s *Expansive Classification*, adopted with some modifications, specially in the notation of class and book numbers.

**Shelving Capacity.**—The shelving capacity of the present building is about one million volumes. When the build-

ing is completed it will hold, in round numbers, four million volumes.

**The Healy Portraits.**—The forty-six portraits in oil, on the walls, were painted by the late George Peter Alexander Healy, and presented by him in 1886.

**Inter-Library Loans.**—While the Newberry Library is a non-circulating library, exception is made in favor of university professors and authors living at a distance. On their request books are sent to librarians in charge of libraries near the residence of the applicant.

On January 1, 1905, the Library contained 202,727 volumes and 70,965 pamphlets, maps, manuscripts, etc., a total of 273,692; the proportion of books in foreign languages to those in the English language being 56% as against 44%. The number of current periodicals on file was 1,182. The patronage of the Library averaged, for the year 1904, 282 visitors per day. The Library is open from 9 A.M. to 10 P. M. every day in the year except Sundays, New Year's Day, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day, New Year's Eve. Closed also during the first two weeks in August.

**Trustees of the Newberry Library, 1905.**—George E. Adams, Second Vice-President, Edward E. Ayer, Eliphalet W. Blatchford, President, Franklin H. Head, David B. Jones, Bryan Lathrop, George Manierre, Horace H. Martin, Walter C. Newberry, John A. Spoor, Lambert Tree, First Vice-President, Moses Wentworth, John P. Wilson.

**Secretary of the Board of Trustees.**—The present Secretary, Mr. Jesse L. Moss, took office December, 1898.

**The Librarians.**—The first Librarian, William Frederick Poole, LL.D., held office from 1887 until his death, in

1894. Mr. John Vance Cheney, the present Librarian, resigned the librarianship of the San Francisco Free Public Library to take charge of the Newberry Library, December 1, 1894. Mr. Alexander Joseph Rudolph entered the service of the Library on the same date, as First Assistant Librarian.

J. V. CHENEY, Librarian.

## THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Chicago Public Library was established under the Illinois Library Act in 1872. The library owes its origin to a movement started in England after the great fire by Thomas Hughes, the famous author of "Tom Brown's School Days." Mr. Hughes and those associated with him made an appeal to authors, publishers, scientific societies, and literary institutions of Great Britain which resulted in the donation of about 7,000 volumes. These books, each of which bore a book-plate stating that it was presented to the city of Chicago toward the formation of a free library, after the great fire of 1871, as a mark of English sympathy, formed the nucleus of the Chicago Public Library. When the donation was received in Chicago in 1872, the books were temporarily stored in the "Tank," which was attached to the temporary city hall building on the corner of Adams and La Salle streets. On January 1, 1873, a reading room was opened in the third story of the City Hall, adjacent to and connected with the "Tank." Mr. W. B. Wickersham, who had been appointed secretary on July 20, 1872, was placed in charge. On October 25, 1873, Dr. William F. Poole was appointed librarian, which position he held until August 1, 1887, when he resigned to take charge of the Newberry Library. Mr. Frederick H. Hild, the present librarian, was appointed to succeed him on October 15, 1887.

On March 16, 1874, the library was removed to the southeast corner of Madison street and Wabash avenue, where the circulating department was opened May 1, 1874,

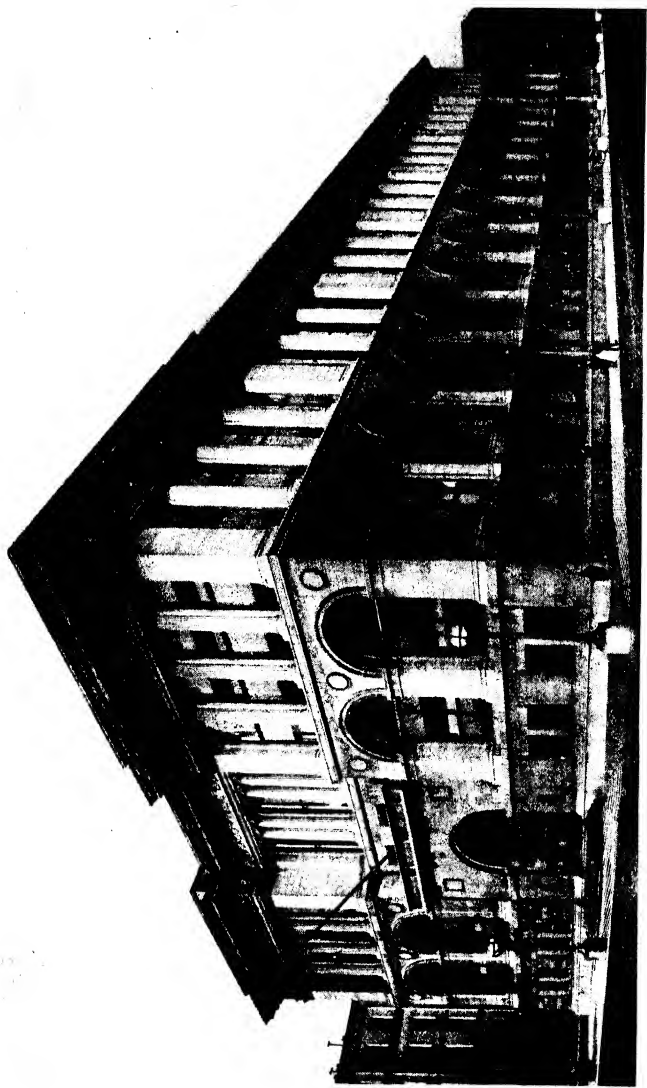
with 17,355 volumes. On May 27, 1875, the library was removed to the third and fourth floors of the Dickey building, on the southwest corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, where it remained until May 24, 1886, when it again found new quarters in the fourth story of the City Hall, to accommodate its 120,000 volumes. Here it remained until its removal in September, 1897, to its permanent home in the new building.

The Chicago Public Library building occupies the rectangular site formerly known as Dearborn Park, bounded by Michigan avenue, Washington street, Garland court, and Randolph street, its longest façade being on the avenue, with a court in the rear for future extensions. Its extreme dimensions are  $352\frac{1}{2}$  by  $146\frac{1}{3}$  feet and the top of its cornice is 90 feet above the sidewalk, exclusive of the crowning balustrade. It contains three principal stories with two intermediate floors and a basement.

The exterior is of Bedford limestone with a granite base. The foundation rests on piles, the tops of which are driven to an average depth of 74 feet below the sidewalk. The walls are of solid masonry construction, and the floors are of steel beams and hollow tile arches. The building is not only fire-proof, but is practically incombustible.

The general treatment of the exterior of the building is a harmonious combination of various styles of architecture, the lower part being in the neo-Greek style with wide arched windows, and the upper part in Grecian style, with pillars and columns separated by windows. The entablature is of pronounced Roman character, with heavy projecting garlands and lions' heads sculptured on the frieze. The two entrances to the building vary greatly in style, the Washington street entrance being a wide arched portal leading directly to the





THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

grand staircase hall, while the Randolph street entrance is a portico with massive Greek columns before the three doorways. The southern entrance to the building leads directly to the grand staircase hall of nearly white statuary Carrara marble, illuminated by sparkling inlays and panels of glass mosaics, mother-of-pearl, and shells. The mosaic floors are composed of light and dark green marble and a great bronze relief of the seal of the city of Chicago is embedded in the floor at the foot of the staircase. A massive elliptical arch crowns the middle of the hall between two pillars that support the two branches of the upper staircase. The ascent is by means of wide marble steps with balconies at easy distances, and the delivery room is entered by three open archways at the upper landing. The walls of the hallway at this landing are of Carrara marble with inlaid lines of glass mosaic and a frieze of the same mosaic fully six feet high entirely around the room. Panels of rich mosaic design with suitable inscriptions and the names of famous authors are set in the walls.

The delivery room extends across the entire width of the building with two great windows at each end, and is 48 by 134 feet. Over the center of the room rises a large dome of richly colored glass. The wings of the delivery room are wainscoted in white Carrara marble, above which extends a frieze of glass mosaic containing large panels of green serpentine marble inlaid with white inscriptions in ten different languages from Egyptian hieroglyphics to modern characters. Four large stack rooms are located next to the delivery room. These have shelf room for about 350,000 volumes, and are equipped with book stacks of iron and steel construction with glass floors. On this floor of the building are also located the administrative rooms of the



library. The cataloguers' rooms are on the entresol floor below.

On the floor above the delivery room are located the reference and reading rooms. The reference room is 38 by 138 feet, is 30 feet high, and will accommodate 225 readers. Adjoining this room on the south are the public card catalogue room and the study room for special students; also a thrée-story stack room for the storage of bound periodicals. On the top floor at the south end of the building are the directors' rooms and the rooms for art books. The great reading room adjoins the reference room on the north and will accommodate 450 readers at a time. Its dimensions are 55 by 142 feet.

The Grand Army Memorial Hall Association occupies about 16,000 square feet of space on the second floor at the north end of the building. Here are located Memorial Hall and a large assembly room devoted to the use of the Grand Army of the Republic; also a number of minor rooms for various purposes of the organization.

The library building contains a most complete mechanical equipment for the generation of light, heat, and power. The devices for washing the air used in ventilating the building and the apparatus for distributing the same are the most modern and up to date. The elevators in the building are operated by electricity generated on the premises, and there is special provision for protection against damage from fire which might break out in the buildings west and north of the library.

The cost of the building was about \$2,000,000, which includes the furniture, book stacks, and machinery. To the resident member of the firm of Shepley, Rutan &

Coolidge, Mr. Charles A. Coolidge, is chiefly due the credit for the design and construction of the building and for its decorations.

On April 1, 1905, the library contained 302,666 volumes and about 50,000 unbound pamphlets. The annual revenue from all sources for the maintenance and operation of the library is about \$260,000. The number of employees in all the departments is 173.

**How to Become a Book-borrower.**—The right of drawing books from the Public Library belongs to all who reside in the city of Chicago, and also to those who make their homes in the suburbs within the limits of Cook County and are regularly employed in the city. In order to become a book-borrower it is only necessary to file an application giving name and residence of the applicant and bearing the signature of a second person who must be an actual resident of the city, appearing as such in the latest city directory. This person becomes the "guarantor" to the library for the proper observance of the library regulations on the part of the applicant. These regulations merely provide that books drawn for home use must be returned within the stated period and must not be defaced or injured. It is therefore a simple matter to find a friend, neighbor, or employer who will co-operate to this extent with any one desirous of using the Public Library.

The card which is issued to the applicant, after due examination of his application, entitles him to draw books, which may be retained for two weeks, and may be renewed for the same period. The card remains in effect for three years from the date of registration, at the expiration of which term a new application must be filed.

**What the Library has to Offer.**— The 300,000 volumes which are contained in the Chicago Public Library may be broadly classified as follows:

History, biography, and travels . . . . .	40,000
Fine and practical arts, and sciences . . . . .	30,000
Poetry, drama, essays . . . . .	11,000
Mental and moral science, religion . . . . .	11,000
Language, literature, bibliography . . . . .	13,000
Political and social science . . . . .	8,000
Dictionaries, encyclopædias, periodicals . . . . .	43,000
Government and state publications . . . . .	21,000
English prose fiction, and juvenile . . . . .	70,000
Books in foreign languages . . . . .	50,000
Books for the blind . . . . .	1,000

A somewhat closer analysis will reveal the especial strength of its collections in certain departments, developed to a higher degree of completeness than the rest, without, however, impairing the efficiency of the general library.

Foremost among these is the department of American history, general and local, American travel and biography, and the whole range of topics included in the term "Americana," comprising accounts of early voyages of discovery and exploration, narratives of early settlers, the history of the American Indians, and the history of all sections of the country, of states, counties, and cities, together with a very large and complete collection of Civil War literature, including the regimental histories of hundreds of the volunteer regiments.

Another department to which particular attention has been given is that of the fine and industrial arts, embracing painting and sculpture, theory and practice of the arts, architecture, design, decoration and ornament, tapestry, furniture, costume, ceramics, photography, illumination of

manuscripts, printing, illustration and bookbinding, and many other branches of the arts and crafts. Reproduced in sumptuous volumes, preserving all their original beauty of color and detail, the works of the masters are here made available for the guidance of teacher and student, and the inspiration of craftsman and amateur.

Almost equally strong are the resources of the Public Library in the departments of the useful arts, technology, natural science, and kindred subjects, particular attention being given to the popular side of these studies, such as the new field of "nature study," including the bird, flower, and animal books at present so much in demand.

In English drama, also, the library is especially rich, while its Shakespeare literature is so voluminous and important that it was recently made the subject of a special bulletin, no less than fifty editions of that author's complete works being found in the library.

Worthy of mention, too, are the periodical section (30,000 volumes), comprising many volumes and complete sets of great value and rarity, and the foreign section, with its large and well-chosen collection of representative writers, among which the literatures of eleven European peoples are included.

It is unnecessary to add that in developing these special collections, the symmetry and usefulness of the library as a general repository has not been allowed to suffer. Keeping abreast of the times and the latest literature in all departments, it aims to serve all its patrons impartially and to be able to offer something to every one who comes in good faith to use and profit by its treasures.

**Drawing Books for Home Use.** - Having obtained a card after the manner described, it is necessary to become famil-

iar with the method by which books may be drawn for home use. This is exceedingly simple, and requires little explanation.

As guides to the literature on its shelves, the library publishes finding lists, each embracing the works in a particular class or group of classes, e.g., History and Biography, Fiction and Juvenile, German Literature, French Literature, etc. These finding lists, which may be consulted at the main library and at the stations, or may be purchased at prices ranging from five to fifteen cents, give the authors and titles of the books, in alphabetical order under each sub-head, together with a letter and number annexed to each title, which is the library shelf mark for the book in question. Having made a selection of books which one desires to read, it is only necessary to copy the letter and number (not the author's name or title) on a slip, which is handed to a clerk in the delivery room and from which the first book found is brought, and charged to the borrower by means of his borrower's card, which is stamped with the date of issue. Books so drawn may be retained for fourteen days. If at the end of that period the borrower desires the use of the same book for a longer time, he may have it "renewed" by presenting his card at the receiving desk or at the nearest delivery station, and having it re-stamped, when the book may be kept for a further period of two weeks. But a fine of three cents per day is charged against every borrower who retains a book longer than the stated period without having secured a renewal. It should also be noted that there are some books, recently purchased and in great demand, which may be kept for seven days only, and may not be renewed. They bear a label to this effect on the front cover.

**The Delivery Stations.**—Mention has been made of the delivery stations, by means of which the library reaches many readers in remote sections of the city, who could scarcely be supplied at the main library. These stations are established in small shops, under the care of the shop-keepers, who are paid for their services. The service is interchangeable; a borrower, having drawn a book at the main library may return it at a station, and vice versa, or he may draw books at one station and return them at another. Order lists for books may be left at any delivery station by any card-holder. These lists are sent to the library and books are returned by wagons making daily deliveries. In certain districts it is possible for a borrower to leave his order list at the station nearest his home in the morning and call for a book in the afternoon, and it is expected that, with the development of the system, similar quick service shall apply to all stations. New cards are also issued through the stations, and finding lists are on file to aid patrons in making their selections. There are at present seventy delivery stations maintained at convenient points throughout the city, from Rogers Park on the north, to South Chicago and west to Austin. This service is of course entirely free to card-holders.

**The Reference Department.**—Co-ordinate with the delivery and stations departments, whose mission it is to supply books for home reading, is the reference department, designed to serve and assist readers who come to pursue their studies within the library building. This department controls the entire resources of the library. No card or guaranty of any sort is required, the only condition being that books shall not be taken from the room. All books which circulate for home use may be used here,

and in addition many thousands of volumes not adapted to general circulation, by reason of their size, costliness, or rarity, are at the free disposal of the patron of this department. A staff of trained assistants is ready to lend him aid, whether his wants involve the selection of a course of reading, the preparation of an essay or thesis for the school, the study-class or the club, or merely the answer to a single question, the source of a quotation, or the portrait of a celebrity. But most of all the reference department offers opportunities to the enterprising student for acquiring such familiarity with books and with bibliographical tools and "books about books" as will quickly render him independent of the services of the staff, and inspire him with a degree of self-confidence and satisfaction which will add greatly to the pleasure and profit of his studies.

On the open shelves which line the entire west wall of the reference room he will find, freely at his disposal, some 2,000 volumes of reference books, comprising the standard dictionaries and handbooks in all departments of knowledge, general encyclopædias in English, French, German, Spanish, Scandinavian, and Bohemian, dictionaries of the classical and of all the modern languages, guides to history, literature, science, art, and religion, biographical dictionaries, directories of the principal cities, and many other works of general information. In addition he will soon learn to use and value the many bibliographies, readers' aids, and indexes helpful to the student, which may here be consulted. With the idea of directing his attention to this most useful class of time and labor saving works, the titles of a few of the most comprehensive may be mentioned.

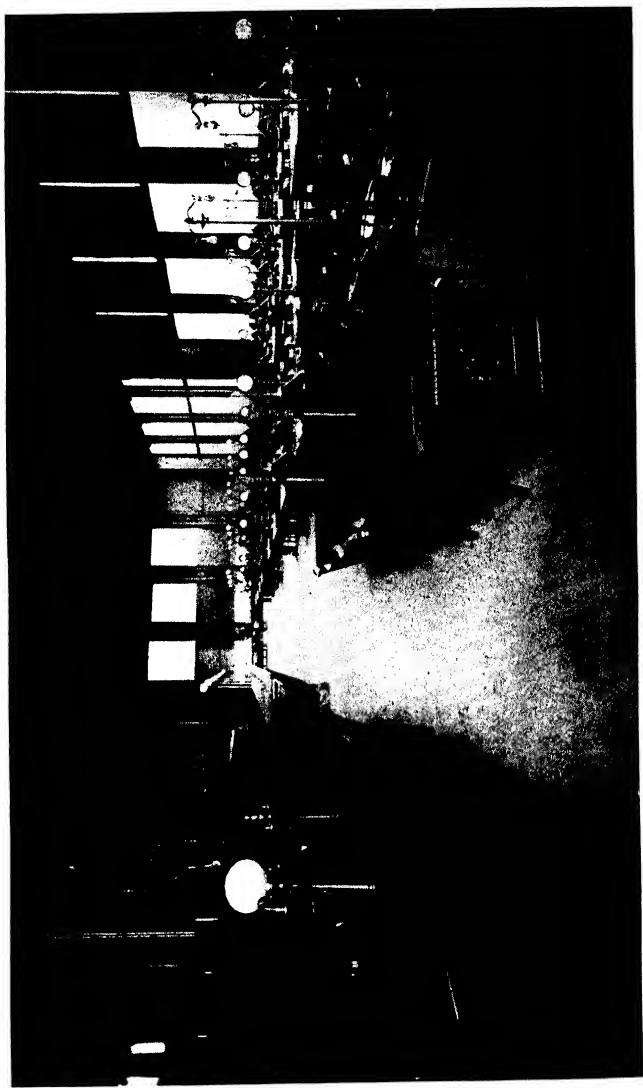
The most inclusive are the annual lists of all books published in various countries. The American Catalogue and

its predecessors cover this field for American publications; the United States Catalogue gives a list of all American books now in print. The English Catalogue, 1835 to date, Kayser's *Bücherlexicon*, 1750-1900, and Lorenz's *Catalogue Général de la Librairie Française*, 1840-1900, with their continuations, are the corresponding publications for England, Germany, and France, respectively. The immense mass of valuable matter currently appearing in periodicals is admirably indexed and digested in the well-known Poole's Index, covering the period from 1802 to 1896, and continued in the Annual Literary Index, the Cumulative Index, and the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, which keeps the index closely up to date. The A. L. A. Index to General Literature is a useful key to books made up of collections of articles upon many subjects, and as a help in finding a fugitive essay or sketch. It gives references to countless titles, dealing with a variety of topics, hidden in the collected works of writers or in volumes of miscellaneous essays. Sonnenschein's "Best Books" and "A Reader's Guide" are excellent aids in the choice of books. Larned's "Literature of American History" is a bibliography of American historical literature, annotated and evaluated by a group of experts, and published by the American Library Association. Similar bibliographies, of varying excellence, exist for many other branches of literature. A useful guide to these and to reference books generally is the "Guide to the Study and Use of Reference Books," by Alice B. Kroeger, librarian of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia. This excellent manual will give the student a very clear view of the best of the helps ready to his hand, and will inevitably lead him to cultivate a closer acquaintance with them. All of these works are to be had in the reference department of this library



**The Public Card Catalogue.**—One of the great and indispensable aids to the usefulness of a large library is a complete and properly arranged catalogue. Printed finding lists, while possessing many advantages of economy and convenience, have distinct limitations; the newest books can never be included; each successive list is “out of date” almost on the day of its issue, and a constantly multiplying number of supplements becomes a hindrance rather than a help. To overcome this difficulty libraries have for many years availed themselves of the “card system” now so generally used in business, and the library card catalogue, easily kept up by the addition of new cards for each new book added to the shelves, is always the final and most complete key to its resources. The card catalogue of the Chicago Public Library, which is open for use by the public, is situated in a room immediately adjoining the large reference room, on the fourth floor. It is contained in two large cases, aggregating over 1,000 drawers, and comprises over 500,000 cards. It is arranged strictly in one alphabetical sequence, from A to Z, and contains references to every book in the library, (1) by its author’s name, (2) by its title, and (3) by the subjects of which it treats. A reader who desires to find the number of a book entitled “The Russian advance,” without knowing the name of its author, has but to look through the cards under “Russian,” where he will find a card which tells him that this book bears the shelf number I 8425 in this library, and that it is the work of Albert J. Beveridge. In exactly similar manner the reader who remembers that Senator Beveridge has written a book about Russian interests in the Far East, the title of which he cannot recall, will find the card under Beveridge, which gives him the information he is seeking. Again, the





THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY READING-ROOM

student of the Eastern question, or of the economic conditions of Russia, will find cards under these headings for the same book. In this manner the contents of the library have been indexed, carefully and exhaustively, and withal so simply that it requires no more skill to find an author, title, or subject in the card catalogue than to find a name in a directory or a word in a dictionary.

**The Art Room.**—This room, auxiliary to the reference department, contains not only the books on “art,” but artistic books upon all subjects; elaborately illustrated works, editions de luxe, and all books which by reason of their rarity, their costliness, or their beauty require special care and somewhat closer supervision in their use than is exacted in other departments of the library. Among the sumptuous products of modern book-making there are many volumes, indispensable to the equipment of a large public library, whose use is necessarily surrounded with certain precautions, requiring special facilities. For the accommodation of such the art room was established. Here are portfolios of beautiful engravings, copies of the treasures of the world’s great galleries, the finest products of the modern graphic arts, costly works on painting, pottery, costume, furniture, gold and silver smithing, and many other departments of art work. Here artist and student, designer and dilettante congregate to derive instruction and inspiration from the splendid collections assembled for their use. Excellently lighted, commodious, and quiet, this room is most admirably adapted to its functions, and forms one of the most interesting departments of the library.

In connection with the art room accommodations have been provided for those who desire to use cameras for the purpose of copying pictures, or, as is frequently done, to

secure fac-similes of printed pages of some of the rare works in the library.

**The Reading Room.**—The reading room for current periodicals is one of the largest rooms in the building, occupying the entire north front on the fourth floor. Some twelve hundred publications are regularly received and kept on file here, comprising all the popular American and English periodicals, reviews, and weeklies, a selection of the best publications in German, French, and other continental languages, and daily newspapers from every important city in the United States and from every capital and many other cities of Europe. Trade and professional journals of many kinds are also included. Files of all periodicals, dating back to the beginning of the current year, may be consulted in this department. The bound volumes of earlier years are kept in the reference department. Files of bound newspapers are stored in a special room on the first floor, and may be had for reference in the patents and documents department.

**Patents and Documents Department.**—The contents of this department, as its name implies, include the reports of patents granted for inventions in the United States since 1790, in Great Britain since 1617, Germany since the foundation of the empire, France since the time of Napoleon I., and Canada since 1873. Copyright and trade-mark records of the United States and Great Britain are also to be found here. These publications, numbering thousands of volumes, many of them scarce and costly, are of the highest importance to inventors and patent solicitors in determining priority of inventions or the state of the arts, and much of the patronage of the department is composed of this class.

The Chicago Public Library is a "depository library" designated to receive all government publications as issued.

They are available for use in the patents and documents department.

The publications of many of the states of the Union and of foreign countries are also of great importance. The mining reports of some of the Western states are veritable text-books of mineralogy; the agricultural reports give at first hand the results of experiments in the production of crops and the conditions of climate, soil, and water in various sections. The British government has issued several splendid series of reprints from its historical archives, which are invaluable to the student. All these, and many more, are to be had in this department.

This room has also been made the repository of a valuable collection of early Chicago newspapers, dating back to the days of small beginnings. Complete files of many of the dailies of the city, of the London Times since 1873, with partial sets of a few New York papers, containing such interesting matter as the contemporary newspaper record of the Civil War and other historical events, are included in this collection.

**Books for the Blind.**—The library possesses an attractive collection of some 1,000 volumes of books for the blind, printed in four systems of raised characters, known as the Moon, Braille, American Line, and New York Point systems. These books may be used in the patents and documents department, and may be drawn for home reading from the main library or through the delivery stations.

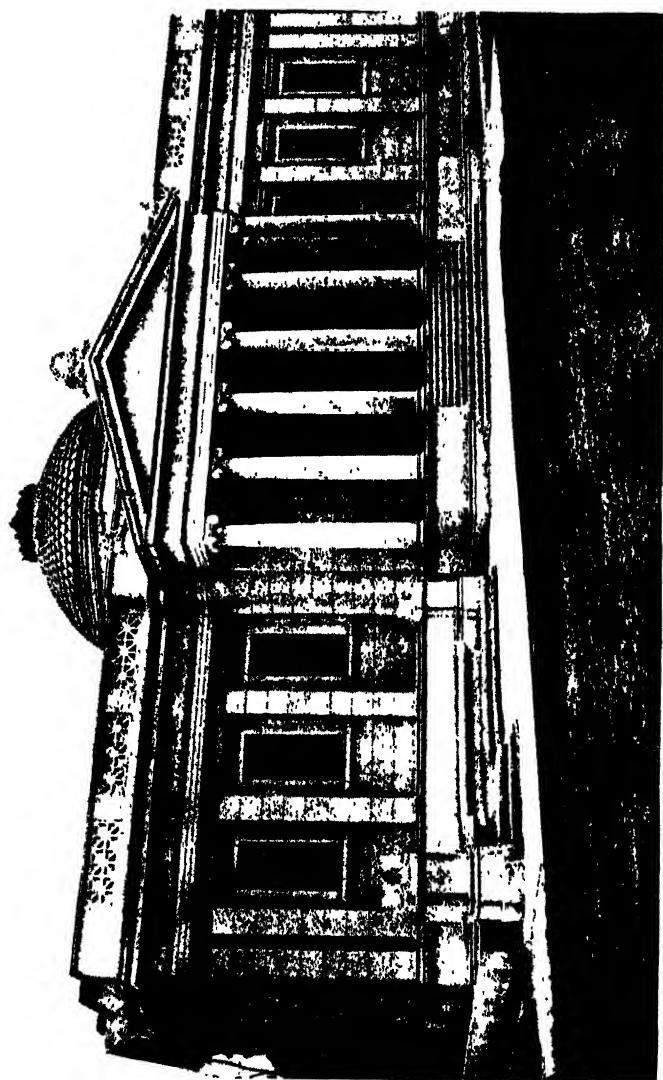
**The Branch Reading Rooms.**—In addition to the delivery station service the library maintains six branch reading rooms in various sections of the city. These are established in rented quarters, and are open to the public from 1 o'clock P. M. until 9:45 P. M. Each of them contains a collection

of several thousand volumes and a number of current and bound periodicals, selected with reference to the needs and tastes of the patrons of the room. A delivery station is maintained in connection with each branch reading room.

**The T. B. Blackstone Memorial Branch Library.—**

Erected as a memorial to the late T. B. Blackstone, and presented to the city by his widow, to be used as a branch of the Chicago Public Library, this beautiful structure is worthy of particular mention, not only because it is the finest and costliest library building of its size in the world, but also because it marks the beginning of the branch library system in Chicago. The location is a triangular lot at the intersection of Lake and Washington avenues and Forty-ninth street. The building covers a rectangular space of 100 by 45 feet, with entrance on Lake avenue. It is constructed of white granite in pure Ionic-Grecian style, modeled after the famous Erechtheum at Athens. The interior comprises a book-room on the left, with capacity of 20,000 volumes, a reading room on the right, and a small reading room for young people at the rear, all opening from a rotunda which is finished in pure Italian statuary marble, and is surmounted by a dome embellished with specially designed decorative panels by Oliver Dannatt Grover. The interior finish is of the finest mahogany and marble, the book-stacks being constructed of bronze, with mahogany shelves.

This little library, which has been temporarily conducted on the lines of the branch reading rooms described above, is now about to be fully equipped with a carefully chosen collection of books and with all the aids and facilities necessary to make it a model neighborhood library, which shall become







a center of culture and progress, and shall cause its influence to be felt throughout the community.

Direct connection with the main library is maintained by means of a delivery station and telephone, so that books required for special purposes, and not included in the Blackstone collection, may be quickly secured from the central library.

**The Library and the Public Schools.**—What the library can do for the public schools depends largely upon the degree of receptivity and interest manifested on the part of principals, teachers, and pupils. The library now issues special cards to teachers, upon which six books may be drawn at one time. It also honors requisitions for large numbers of books for use in the school-room, when made by the principals of high, grammar, and primary schools. The books so issued will be conveyed between the Public Library and the respective school buildings at the expense of the Board of Education. For the rules governing the issue of books to the schools, see *Rules of the Board of Education*, 1904, pp. 51–52.

Through its reference department, the library is ready to assist teachers and pupils engaged in collateral reading, in preparing essays or debates, and in looking up references. Teachers are invited and urged to avail themselves of the resources of this department at all times, and especially to bring their classes whenever additional study or illustrative matter upon a given topic is desired. Notification sent to the library in advance of such a visit will insure the reservation of specially assembled collections of books upon any designated subject. The attention of the older pupils, especially, should be called to the library and its resources,

and the habit of independent research should be encouraged and stimulated whenever possible. As the reference department is open until 10 o'clock P. M. on every week day, the evening hours would seem especially convenient for teachers and pupils of the higher grades, particularly as other demands upon the staff are generally lighter at this time, and more attention can be given to individual students.

FREDERICK H. HILD, Librarian.

## THE CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The compiler of the following account of the Chicago Library Club wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to Miss Edith E. Clarke, of the University of Vermont Library, and to Dr. G. E. Wire, of the Worcester County Law Library, for items of interest kindly contributed by them to this history; to Mr. Charles H. Brown, the present secretary, for notes prepared from the minutes, to Miss Renée B. Stern, former secretary and an active worker in the cause of home libraries in Chicago, for information upon that subject and upon jail libraries; and to Miss Jessie L. Sherk, for clerical assistance W. S. M.

**Origin and Organization.**—The name of the person to whose mind it first occurred to form a library club in Chicago is not recorded in the minutes of the Club. We know something of the initial movement which led to its formation, however, from the testimony of the first secretary, Dr. G. E. Wire, and of Miss Edith E. Clarke, both of whom were prime movers in the organization.

“I think it will be acknowledged,” writes Miss Clarke, “that the initiative and inception of the Club came from newcomers in the Chicago library field at the Newberry Library, who had learned the pleasures and profit of association and mutual discussion in the library schools or other fields, although the veterans in the work in the city came in cordially after the impetus had been given and the project was under way. If it had not been started in 1892, it would have sprung into existence from necessity when, in 1893, a host was needed to do the honors of the city to visiting librarians.”

Dr. Wire, in response to inquiries, adds some further details: “I know some of us talked it up after we came on from New York City in 1890, and especially after the White Mountain meeting of that year. We had been members of the New York Library Club, and realized the good such an

organization could do. With the starting of the Newberry Library and University of Chicago Library and smaller libraries in the surrounding towns and villages, we saw plenty of material for membership. I remember drawing up the call, taking it around for signatures, and the first meeting in the small lecture hall of the temporary building at Oak and State streets."

The call, prepared December 11, 1891, at the Newberry Library, was issued on the following day, and read as follows:

"In accordance with the general desire that a Library Club be formed in Chicago, we propose to hold a meeting for the organization of such a club in the auditorium of the Newberry Library, December 17, 1891, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. You are cordially invited to be present at this meeting and join us in the work.

[SIGNED]

W. F. POOLE,  
FREDERICK H. HILD,  
C. ALEX. NELSON,  
W. B. WICKERSHAM,  
JOHN MOSES,  
CHARLES C. PICKETT,  
G. E. WIRE,  
LYDIA A. DEXTER."

Pursuant to this call, twenty persons assembled at the Newberry Library on Thursday, December 17, 1891, at 8 P. M. The proceedings as recorded in the secretary's minutes were as follows:

"Dr. W. F. Poole was elected temporary chairman, and Dr G. E. Wire temporary secretary. By request the secretary explained the organization and work of the New York Library Club. Mr. Hild moved, and Miss Young seconded,

that we form a library club. Mr. Nelson, who had been secretary of the New York Library Club, then spoke at some length, giving details and history of the club. He said it had increased its membership largely and had been a success from the beginning. From it other clubs and organizations had been formed for promotion of library interests. Miss Clarke spoke of three benefits which she had observed during the time she was a member: the first, acquaintance; the second, co-operation; the third, an organized body to take hold of any question relating to libraries.

"Mr. Pickett moved that a committee be appointed to report on a constitution on the first Thursday in January. Mr. Nelson seconded the motion, and then moved that the chair appoint a committee of three to draw up a constitution and by-laws. The chair appointed Mr. Nelson, Mr. Pickett, and Mr. Gauss. A form of constitution modeled on that of the New York Library Club was supplied to the committee by the secretary, and they went into session. On motion of Mr. Hild, the meeting took a recess until the committee reported. After fifteen minutes, 8:15 to 8:30, the committee reported with a constitution altered from that used by the New York Library Club. Mr. Gauss moved, and Mr. Hild seconded it, that the constitution as submitted by the committee be taken up by paragraphs and be adopted unless some objection be made. On motion of Mr. Pickett the constitution as read paragraph by paragraph was formally adopted."

**Meetings.**—The first regular meeting of the Club was held in the following month (January 8th) and the number of names (forty-seven) presented for membership is evidence of the immediate response given by local library workers to the new movement. The first regular paper was read by

Miss Edith E. Clarke upon "Library Organizations." The *Library Journal* was made the official organ of the Club, and minutes of the meetings as well as many of the principal papers have since appeared regularly in that periodical.

A motion to incorporate the Club was made by Mr. Hild at the February meeting of 1893, and a petition to that effect, signed by the members of the executive committee of that year, was duly filed at Springfield. A charter was issued to the Club by Honorable W. H. Hinrichsen, Secretary of State, on February 11, 1893, a copy of which will be found on another page of the present manual.

Meetings of the Club have been held at different libraries of the city and suburbs and even at private houses. An unsuccessful effort to secure permanent headquarters was made in 1897-98. But the unfailing hospitality of the Public Library has rendered it possible, especially in recent years, to meet at a central spot and without expense to the Club.

**Constitutional History.**—The constitution drawn up and adopted so expeditiously at the preliminary meeting of December 17, 1891, has served the Club with few amendments down to the present day. Changes that have been found necessary to make have concerned, first, the time of meeting, and secondly, the status of members.

According to the constitution as first adopted, meetings of the Club were held "on the Friday after the first Monday" of the months from October to May inclusive. On November 3, 1892, the time was changed to "the first week" of the months from October to March, thus dropping April and May. Special meetings, however, were sometimes called in the spring months by the executive committee. On October 6, 1898, the time of meeting was made "the second week"

of the months from October to April; and finally, on November 14, 1901, the May meeting was made a part of the club year.

The election of officers, in the early years of the Club, was held in January, the new officers thus controlling the programs during the calendar year rather than during the club year. On December 6, 1894, the time of election was made the final meeting of the club year.

At the October meeting of 1898, moreover, several amendments were adopted defining the status of members and the duties of the treasurer in reference thereto. The dues were made payable at the first meeting of the club year, instead of in January, as had hitherto been the tradition. Members were to be notified by the treasurer of the time for payment of dues, and the names of delinquents at the beginning of the following club year were to be stricken from the rolls by the secretary. On payment of past indebtedness, however, they could be reinstated by the executive committee.

On November 14, 1901, a number of further changes were made in the constitution, and the whole was again read in open meeting and adopted with the amendments. These amendments are as follows: The scope of the Club is widened to include all library interests; membership is extended to "any person interested in library work," and names must be acted upon promptly after they have been presented by the secretary; the duties of both secretary and treasurer are prescribed in detail; the proper auditing of the treasurer's annual report is now made obligatory; the time of meetings as again amended extends from October to May inclusive, and the mode of calling special meetings of the Club and of the executive committee is prescribed; the dis-



tribution of publications is to be in charge of the executive committee.

The last amendment made to the constitution, adopted February 18, 1904, permits the Club to confer honorary membership on "persons who have done specially valuable work in co-operation with the Club." The first person to be honored by the Club under this clause was Mr. A. H. Hopkins, who was made honorary member on December 8, 1904.

**Lines of Work.**—The policy of the Club has varied somewhat according to the views of members composing the executive committee, which has, as a rule, selected the speakers and arranged the program of topics for the year. It is rather curious to find, however, that three projects or lines of policy, all of which were first suggested at the same meeting, have never been lost sight of and have proved most important features of the Club's work. At the November meeting of 1893, Dr. Wire read a paper entitled "Suggestions," in which he advocated, first, that the Club issue a manual of the libraries in its district; and secondly, that it should prepare and maintain "lists of serials that the several libraries have, showing not only which serials may be found at the different libraries, but also how complete they are." To these suggestions, Mr. E. F. L. Gauss added a third, that "Libraries ought also to hear from outsiders who are connected with literature, such as authors, teachers of literature, and professional men; and that these might be asked to address the Club at its meetings." The first suggestion has borne fruit in the Manual of 1895 and in the one before the reader; the second suggestion has been realized in the Union List with its triennial supplements; while the third suggestion has been a settled point of policy with executive committees for the last five years.

**Topics Discussed.**—The scope of topics discussed before the Club has been comprehensive, covering nearly every problem arising in library administration or connected with the mutual relations of the public library and the community. Library buildings, their architecture, decoration, and furnishings; qualifications of librarians and assistants, hours of service, regulations, and salaries; work with specialists and with children, as well as methods of reference attendance upon the general public; branch libraries; co-operation; treatment of maps and music in public libraries; book illustration and printing—all these and other topics have formed the subjects of papers read before the Club, or of addresses made to it. Problems arising from efforts to extend the usefulness of the library beyond its own walls have received special attention from the Club, and in three directions have led to practical and useful action by committees appointed to carry them out.

These three movements have been: 1. Home and traveling libraries; 2. Jail libraries; and 3. Co-operation with schools, museums, and clubs.

**Home Libraries.**—Home libraries were first circulated in Chicago by the Library School at Armour Institute. After the removal of that school to the University of Illinois in 1897, the work was left without direction, and at the March meeting of the Club in 1898, a committee was appointed, on motion of Mr. A. H. Hopkins, to report upon the feasibility of continuing the work by the Club. In the following October Miss Irene Warren, chairman of the committee, reported that with a small expenditure the cases and books in possession of the Armour Institute could be made available for circulation in the homes, under supervision of students from the Chicago Normal School. In March, 1900, the distribution of libraries had become well organized

and the demand for them was increasing. In October, 1903, an offer was made by the Chicago Bureau of Charities to transfer to the Club the remains of some forty libraries owned by the Bureau, and to aid in placing them in the homes. This offer was accepted and the executive committee on November 14, 1903, appropriated \$25 for the use of the home libraries committee.

This committee now has entire management of the work, selecting books and the homes in which to place them, getting volunteer visitors—largely students in the Normal School and School of Education—to take charge of the groups of readers, and gathering funds to add new equipment as the old wears out. The number of libraries in use has varied from year to year, but at present there are fifteen in active service, reaching over two hundred children who for various reasons cannot obtain Public Library books. Many of the books are literally read to pieces, and it is difficult, despite constant interchange of books in the various little libraries, to get enough to supply the demand.

**Jail Libraries.**—At the March meeting of 1898 Judge C. G. Neely, of the Cook County Circuit Court, made an earnest plea for the circulation of good literature among criminals and juvenile offenders. A committee was appointed to look into the matter, and at the meeting held in the following October this committee reported that a beginning had been made at the County Jail and at the Bridewell. Mr. Hervey White stated that he would take personal charge of the Jail Library if a small number of books could be collected at once. A library of a hundred volumes was collected within thirty days. An attorney, Mr. W. R. Moss, later assumed general supervision of the work. The circulation of

the books, however, was entirely in the hands of the prisoners themselves, one of whom acted as librarian. The use and value of these book to men, many of whom had absolutely nothing to do with their days, became so evident that Jailer Whitman took charge of the work, and the assistance of the Chicago Library Club was no longer needed.

**Libraries and Educational Institutions.**—The relation of libraries and schools was made the special topic at the February meeting of 1900. A committee was appointed to co-operate with a committee of teachers. At a later meeting in January of 1901, Colonel Parker and Superintendent Cooley dealt with the same topic from the educational side. In June of that year the Club received an invitation from the Special Park Commission of Chicago to delegate a member to serve upon the school extension committee of that body. Mr. C. R. Perry and Miss Irene Warren have served in that capacity.

Library extension with reference to museums was discussed by Mr. A. H. Hopkins on the part of the library, and by I. B. Meyers on the part of the museum, at the January meeting of 1903. Mr. Hopkins, in an address at the February meeting of the following year, spoke of co-ordinating library, school, and museum, and urged closer inter-relations.

**The State Library Association and the Commission.**—The initiative in forming the Illinois State Library Association came from the Chicago Library Club, as did also an unsuccessful movement to secure a state library commission for Illinois. At a meeting of the executive committee, held October 25, 1892, the project of forming a state library association, referred to this committee at the previous meet-

ing of the Club, was fully discussed, and a call was prepared which was later sent out to one hundred and fifty libraries of the state. This call read as follows:

#### CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

To the Librarians of Illinois:

The desire has been expressed by many Librarians in the State that an Illinois State Library Association be formed for mutual improvement and for the promotion of library interests — similar to those which have already been formed in the States of New Hampshire, New York, Iowa, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan, etc.

The Chicago Library Club begs to take the initiative in forming such an association, and under instructions passed at the last meeting of the executive committee, invites all the libraries of the state to co-operate in the formation of such an association.

A copy of this circular is mailed to all known libraries of the State, and the librarian of each is requested promptly to advise the secretary, Dr. G. E. Wire, The Newberry Library, Chicago, whether he or she approves the plan proposed, and will become a member of the same. When these responses are received and it appears that such an organization is desired, a place of meeting and date will be fixed upon for making the formal organization.

WILLIAM F. POOLE,	} <i>Executive Committee.</i>
FREDERICK H. HILD,	
C. C. PICKETT,	
G. E. WIRE,	
LYDIA A. DEXTER.	

CHICAGO, November 5, 1892.

Replies, in every case favorable, were received from

thirty of the libraries addressed; but no further steps were taken until January 2, 1896, when the matter came up again for discussion, another call was sent out, and a meeting was announced to be held at Springfield on the 23d of the same month. The organization of the Illinois State Library Association was effected at that meeting. Plans to secure from the Legislature the appointment of a State Library Commission were discussed in committee meeting April 10, 1895, and by the Club on October 3, 1895, but they proved unsuccessful.

The State Association undertook in the following year to compile a statistical list of libraries in Illinois, and the Club voted on December 2, 1897, to appoint a special committee to co-operate with the Association in collecting statistics of the libraries of Chicago and Cook County. Work upon the list has proceeded rather slowly, and has since been taken up by the Library of the University of Illinois.

**Publications of the Club.**—The first publication of the Club was the "Constitution, Adopted December 17, 1891," a folder of six pages. In 1893 was issued a second folder of six pages, containing a list of officers and members, constitution, and a brief mention of the origin of the Club. "The Chicago Library Club Manual, 1895," followed in the autumn of that year, a neat booklet of twenty-six pages, edited by the secretary, Edward L. Burchard. Besides the lists of officers and members, the constitution, aim, and history of the Club, the Manual contains brief accounts of seventeen libraries of Chicago and vicinity, stating organization and location, hours and regulations, size, scope, and administration.

Modest as was the little Manual of 1895, it prepared the way for "A List of Serials in Public Libraries of Chicago and

Evanston," proposed by Dr. Wire as early as November 9, 1893, but not fully discussed until the meetings of 1896, and finally issued in 1901. Two committees were appointed to prepare and issue this publication, one on finance, F. H. Hild, chairman, and one on editing, C. W. Andrews, chairman. The mode of preparation of this list was co-operative as to both compilation and expense of printing. Each library subscribed to a certain number of copies and sent to the editor a list of its periodicals, serials, and society publications. Volunteers from the Club met on certain evenings at the Chicago Public Library Building, and transferred the records of each library to specially prepared blanks, which were later combined and revised by the editor. The editorial labor proved to be so heavy that under the strain of overwork in connection with other duties, the chairman was obliged to lay aside the work for several years. The postponement of publication, however, allowed the libraries opportunity to complete many broken sets, and so was rather an advantage. When the list finally appeared it showed itself at once to be not only the most important co-operative library enterprise ever undertaken in Chicago, but it outstripped in extent and scope every previously published union list not prepared under governmental auspices. A supplement to it was issued by the John Crerar Library in April, 1903, incorporating many new sets, and a second supplement, in which all the entries of the first supplement are to be included, is now (April, 1905) in preparation.

**Prominent Speakers Before the Club.**—The earlier speakers before the Club were all members. But of late years the Club has listened to addresses by visiting librarians and by professional men of note whom it has invited to

present various subjects of mutual interest from the point of view of the public or of the professions that they represent. Among the latter speakers mention may be made of a few, while the list of all the principal papers read before the Club will be found upon another page.

Librarian William H. Brett, of Cleveland, spoke in February, 1900, upon the relation of libraries and schools, and in November of the same year Mrs. Salome Cutler Fairchild read a paper, entitled, "A Perspective in Library Movement." The co-operative plans of the Library of Congress were explained by Librarian Herbert Putnam, LL.D., on October 11, 1901. Professor James Westfall Thompson, of the University of Chicago, told of "France since the Dreyfus Case" at the February meeting of 1902, and spoke again, on "The Collection, Preservation and Use of Historical Material in our Libraries," on January 14, 1904. The Club listened to a characteristic "talk" by Mr. Melvil Dewey at the rooms of the Chicago Historical Society on the evening of October 31, 1902. Miss Jane Addams of Hull House spoke on branch libraries from the point of view of the sociologist at the December meeting of 1902. At a public meeting on April 2, 1902, Professor Charles Zueblin, of the University of Chicago, made a stirring address on "The Modern Library Movement." Dr. Emil G. Hirsch delivered an address, entitled, "Libraries and Education," at a public meeting held February 10, 1903. A dinner was given to Mr. A. H. Hopkins at the Albion Café on the occasion of his visit to the city on February 18, 1904, when he spoke upon "The Library, the School, and the Museum." On January 30, 1905, the Club listened to an address from Dr. James H. Canfield, on "The Library as an Educational



Institution.” On Friday evening, April 21, 1905, Arthur E. Bostwick addressed the Club on “Library Extension in New York City.”

**Social Meetings and Entertainments.**—The meetings of the Club have not been entirely professional in character; and an evening has been occasionally given up to music, literature, and sociability, even including dancing. The first evening wholly given over to sociability seems to have been the Book Party held at the Library Bureau in January, 1899, although music, vocal and instrumental, had been introduced to enliven an election of officers on December 6, 1894, and appears on the program of the February meeting of 1895. Dr. Myra Reynolds gave an illustrated lecture upon “The English Lake Region and its Poets,” on December 3, 1896, and recently (January 13, 1905), Mr. John Vance Cheney read some selections from his poems before the Club, and a social evening followed.

The Club has acted as host to visiting librarians on several occasions. The first was in 1893, when the World's Fair Library Congress was held in Chicago. The new building of the Newberry Library was just nearing completion, and was opened for the inspection of the visitors, who were served with lunch there, and were then taken on a tally-ho drive through the parks to Buffalo Bill's “Wild West Show.” The badges worn upon this occasion by the Club were of orange, which at Mrs. Dixson's suggestion had been adopted as the Club's color. Again, in the summer of 1901 the delegates to the A. L. A. convention at Waukesha received courtesies from the Club. A special reception committee was deputed to convoy visitors upon a tour of the libraries of Chicago and vicinity. Similar courtesies were

extended to visiting librarians on their way to and from the St. Louis convention in 1904.

**Retrospect.**—The record of the Chicago Library Club for the past thirteen years has been that of an organization of increasing importance and usefulness to the libraries of Chicago and to the profession at large. The papers contributed by its members to library periodicals have been of high grade. The Club has proved itself a factor of practical value alike to library administrators and to the general public, and it is now rapidly widening its scope to include educational and sociological movements of the first importance to the community.

WILLIAM STETSON MERRILL.



## ACT OF INCORPORATION

State of Illinois. Department of State. William H. Hinrichsen, Secretary of State. To all to whom these presents shall come. Greeting:

Whereas, a certificate duly signed and acknowledged having been filed in the office of the Secretary of State, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1893, for the organization of the Chicago Library Club, under and in accordance with the provisions of "An Act Concerning Corporations," approved April 18, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, and all acts amendatory thereof, a copy of which certificate is hereto attached.

Now, therefore, I, William H. Hinrichsen, Secretary of State of Illinois, by virtue of the powers and duties vested in me by law, do hereby certify, that the said The Chicago Library Club is a legally organized corporation under the laws of this State.

In testimony whereof I hereto set my hand and cause to be affixed the great Seal of State, done at the City of Springfield, this 11th day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

[SEAL]

W. H. HINRICHSEN.



# CONSTITUTION

OF THE CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB, AS AMENDED AT A  
REGULAR MEETING OF THE CLUB HELD NOVEMBER  
14, 1901.

## ARTICLE I

### NAME

The name of this organization is The Chicago Library Club.

## ARTICLE II

### OBJECT

The object of the Club is to increase, by consultation and co-operation, the usefulness of the libraries of Chicago and vicinity, to promote library interests and work, and to encourage good fellowship among those engaged in such work.

## ARTICLE III

### MEMBERS

Any person interested in library work may be elected to membership by the Club. Applications for membership shall be made to the Secretary, who shall present them to the Executive Committee. The Committee must report them with its approval or disapproval at the next regular meeting of the Club.

[Honorary membership may be conferred, upon recommendation of the Executive Committee and unanimous vote of the Club, on persons who have done specially valuable work in co-operation with the Club.\*]

\*Amendment passed February 18, 1904.

## ARTICLE IV

## OFFICERS

This Club shall elect at the annual meeting in May a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. These officers shall constitute the Executive Committee. This Committee shall appoint such special and standing committees as may be needed, and shall have power to act for the Club on all matters on which the Committee is unanimously agreed.

The President shall preside at the meetings of the Club and of the Executive Committee; in his absence or at his request a Vice-President shall take his place.

The Secretary shall keep a record of all meetings of the Club and of the Executive Committee; shall give due notice of any election, appointment, meeting, or any other business requiring the personal attention of any member; shall have charge of books, papers, and correspondence; shall keep the roll of active members, a list of delinquent members stricken from the roll, and a list of members resigned or removed from the city.

The Treasurer shall have charge of the funds of the Club; shall keep a full and accurate record of all receipts and disbursements with dates, purposes, and amounts; shall pay no money except by order of the Club or of the Executive Committee; shall submit a complete report properly audited by a special committee at the annual meeting in May; shall promptly notify the Secretary when delinquents should be stricken from the roll; shall transmit to each member by mail or otherwise proper notification of the time when club dues are payable, and shall notify delinquents of their indebtedness in accordance with the provisions of Article VI.

## ARTICLE V

## MEETINGS

The regular meetings of the Club shall be held in the second week of the months of October to May inclusive, at such time and place as may be approved by the Executive Committee.

Special meetings of the Club may be called by the President or at the request of ten (10) members; notices shall be sent to each member stating the purpose of such meeting, and no other business shall be transacted at the meeting.

Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be called by the President or at the request of two members.

## ARTICLE VI

## DUES AND DEBTS

Annual dues shall be one dollar, payable at the October meeting.

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to send notice within thirty days after the said meeting to such members as have not paid their dues; and in April he shall send a second notice to such members as may be still in arrears.

The names of such members as are still in arrears at the opening of the following club year shall be stricken from the roll by the Secretary without further action; but such members may be reinstated by the Executive Committee on payment of all indebtedness to the Club.

No debt or obligation of any kind shall be contracted by the Club or by any committee, officer, or member thereof in its behalf, but the Executive Committee shall have power to expend money for the ordinary running expenses of the Club.



## ARTICLE VII

## PUBLICATIONS

The Executive Committee shall arrange for the distribution of all publications of the Club.

## ARTICLE VIII

## AMENDMENTS

This constitution may be amended by a three-fourths vote at any regular meeting of the Club, provided that each member shall have been notified of the proposed amendment at least two weeks before the meeting.

## ARTICLE IX

## ORGAN

The *Library Journal* shall be the official organ of the Club, and records of all Club meetings and of important actions of the Executive Committee shall be promptly submitted to it by the Secretary.

## OFFICERS OF THE CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

1892-1905

### PRESIDENTS

WILLIAM F. POOLE, LL.D.	-	1892.
W. B. WICKERSHAM	- -	1893.
E. F. L. GAUSS	- - -	1894.
MISS LYDIA A. DEXTER,	Jan.-March,	1895.
E. F. L. GAUSS	- - -	1895/6.
ANDERSON H. HOPKINS	-	1896/7-1897/8 (two terms).
HERBERT W. GATES	- -	1898/9.
C. B. RODEN	- - -	1899/1900.
W. B. WICKERSHAM	- -	1900/1.
A. G. S. JOSEPHSON	- -	1901/2.
MISS IRENE WARREN	- -	1902/3-1903/4 (two terms).
MISS M. E. AHERN	- -	1904/5.

### FIRST VICE-PRESIDENTS

FREDERICK H. HILD	- -	1892.
CHAS. ALEX. NELSON	- -	1893.
MISS EDITH E. CLARKE	-	1894.
MISS THERESA WEST,	Jan.-March,	1895.
MISS KATHARINE L. SHARP		1895/6.
ALEX. J. RUDOLPH,	elected March,	1896; resigned May, 1896.
MISS MARY B. LINDSAY	-	1896/7.
W. W. BISHOP	- - -	1897/8.
MISS JESSIE VAN VLIET	-	1898/9.
WM. STETSON MERRILL	-	1899/1900.
MISS IRENE WARREN	- -	1900/1-1901/2 (two terms).
EARL G. SWEM,	May-Oct.,	1902 (resigned).

MISS MARY E. HAWLEY, Oct., 1902-May, 1903.

HERBERT A. GOULD - - 1903/4.

MISS CAROLINE M. MCILVAINE, 1904/5.

#### SECOND VICE-PRESIDENTS

C. C. PICKETT - - - 1892.

MRS. ZELLA A. DIXSON - 1893.

G. B. MELENEY - - - 1894.

MISS MARY B. LINDSAY, Jan.-March, 1895.

G. E. WIRE, M.D. - - 1895/6.

MRS. ZELLA A. DIXSON - 1896/7.

WM. STETSON MERRILL - 1897/8.

H. T. SUDDUTH - - - 1898/9.

MISS MARY B. LINDSAY - 1899/1900.

R. P. HAYES - - - 1900/1.

MISS EVVA MOORE - - 1901/2.

MISS MARY E. HAWLEY, May-Oct., 1902; became First  
Vice-President.

WM. STETSON MERRILL, elected Oct., 1902; resigned Nov.,  
1902.

HERBERT A. GOULD, Nov., 1902-May, 1903.

MISS CAROLINE M. MCILVAINE, 1903/4.

MISS MARY B. LINDSAY - 1904/5.

#### SECRETARIES

G. E. WIRE, M.D. - - - 1892.

E. F. L. GAUSS - - - 1893.

MISS CARRIE L. ELLIOTT - 1894.

MISS KATHARINE L. SHARP, elected Dec., 1894; resigned Jan.,  
1895.

EDWARD L. BURCHARD, Jan.-Dec., 1895. (Part of two terms;  
resigned.)

MISS M. L. BENNETT, Dec., 1895-Jan., 1897. (Part of two terms; resigned.)

MISS MARGARET MANN, Jan.-Oct., 1897. (Part of two terms; resigned.)

C. B. RODEN, Oct., 1897-April, 1899. (Part of two terms.)

MISS IRENE WARREN - - 1899/1900.

MISS MARGARET ZIMMERMAN, 1900/1.

CHESLEY R. PERRY, April, 1901-Oct., 1902. (Part of two terms; resigned.)

MISS RENÉE B. STERN, Oct., 1902-May, 1904. (Part of two terms.)

CHARLES H. BROWN - - 1904/5.

#### TREASURERS

MISS LYDIA A. DEXTER - 1892.

MISS LODILLA AMBROSIO - 1893.

WM. STETSON MERRILL - 1894.

MISS ELIZABETH A. YOUNG, elected Dec., 1894; resigned Jan., 1895.

WM. STETSON MERRILL, Jan., 1895-March, 1896 (two terms).

W. W. BISHOP - - - 1896/7.

MISS M. E. AHERN - - 1897/8-1899/1900 (three terms).

C. A. TORREY - - - 1900/1-1902/3 (three terms).

C. A. LARSON - - - 1903/4-1904/5 (two terms).



PRINCIPAL PAPERS READ AND ADDRESSES  
GIVEN BEFORE THE CHICAGO  
LIBRARY CLUB

1892-1905

- "LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS," *Edith E. Clarke*, January 8, 1892.
- "THE PROBASCO COLLECTION," *Chas. A. Nelson*, January 8, 1892.
- "HOW TO READ AND HOW NOT TO READ," *William F. Poole, LL.D.*, March 10, 1892.
- "SUBJECTIVE REVIEW OF THE AMERICAN CATALOGUE, 1884-90," *Mary Imogen Crandall*, October 6, 1892.
- "INSTITUTE LIBRARIES AND THEIR WORK," *Edith E. Clarke*, November 3, 1892.
- "SOME POPULAR ERRORS IN ENTERING AND CATALOGUING BOOKS," *E. F. L. Gauss*, December 1, 1892. Printed in *L. J.* 18:5-8.
- "BROAD LINES ON WHICH A REFERENCE LIBRARY SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINED," *William F. Poole, LL.D.*, February 2, 1893.
- "ON PALÆOGRAPHY," *Karl Pietsch, Ph.D.*, February 2, 1893.
- "A STUDY OF COLLEGE LIBRARIES," *Lodilla Ambrose*, March 4, 1893. Printed in *L. J.* 18:113-118.
- "THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN ITS RELATION TO EDUCATION," *Emil G. Hirsch, LL.D.*, April 6, 1893.
- "SOME OF THE ANCESTORS OF THE MODERN BOOK," *Mrs. Zella A. Dixon*, April 6, 1893.
- "JOHN GUTENBERG AND THE EARLY PRINTERS," *William F. Poole, LL.D.*, October 5, 1893.
- "THE CATALOGUING OF INCUNABULA," *Haakon Nyhuus*, October 5, 1893.

- "SUGGESTIONS TO STIMULATE DISCUSSION," *G. E. Wire, M.D.*, November 9, 1893.
- "THE PREPARATION OF PRINTED LISTS FOR CIRCULATING LIBRARIES," *Kate M. Henneberry*, December 7, 1893.
- "WOMAN IN LITERATURE AT THE FAIR, FROM THE STAND-POINT OF A LIBRARIAN AND CATALOGUER," *Edith E. Clarke*, January 4, 1894. Printed in *L. J.* 19:47-49.
- "AN EVENING WITH OLD BOOKS," *Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, D.D.*, November 2, 1894.
- "DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES," *Mrs. Zella A. Dixon*, February 8, 1895.
- "A BRIEF HISTORY OF SOME OF THE LIBRARIES IN CHICAGO," *W. B. Wickersham*, March 8, 1895. Printed in *L. J.* 20:274-279.
- "HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES," *G. E. Wire, M.D.*, October 3, 1895.
- "THE WISCONSIN LIBRARY COMMISSION—HOW IT WAS CREATED AND ORGANIZED," *F. A. Hutchins*, October 3, 1895.
- "LIBRARY EXTENSION," *J. O. Thompson*, November 7, 1895.
- "SPECIALIZATION IN LIBRARIES," *C. W. Andrews*, January 2, 1896.
- "LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS, THEIR [NEED AND BENEFITS," *Wm. Stetson Merrill*, March 5, 1896.
- "THE LIBRARIAN, ASSISTANTS, AND THE PUBLIC," *Lutie E. Stearns*, October 7, 1896. Printed in *L. J.* 21:489-495.
- "THE ENGLISH LAKE REGION," *Myra Reynolds, Ph.D.*, December 3, 1896.
- "LIBRARIES FROM THE OUTSIDE," *H. T. Sudduth*, January 7, 1897.
- "NEW DEVICES IN LIBRARY APPLIANCES," *G. B. Meleney*, February 4, 1897.

- "DECORATIVE ILLUSTRATION OF BOOKS," *W. T. Way*, March 4, 1897.
- "A DAY WITH A REFERENCE LIBRARIAN," *Hervey White*, October 7, 1897.
- "THE PROBLEM OF CLASSIFYING THE LIBRARY OF A THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL," *W. W. Bishop*, November 4, 1897.
- "POST-CONFERENCE TRIP OF THE A. L. A. IN ENGLAND," *M. E. Ahern*, December 2, 1897.
- "SOME RECENT PLANS FOR CO-OPERATIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY," *C. W. Andrews*, December 2, 1897.
- "LIBRARY PROGRESS IN GERMANY," *A. G. S. Josephson*, January 6, 1898. Printed in P. L. 3:126-128.
- "HOME LIBRARIES IN CHICAGO," *Cornelia Marvin*, January 6, 1898.
- "CHARACTER AND WRITINGS OF HEINRICH HEINE," *F. F. L. Gauss*, February 2, 1898.
- "POSSIBILITIES OF LIBRARY WORK IN JAILS AND AMONG CRIMINALS," *Hon. C. G. Neely*, March 2, 1898.
- "THE ROYAL SOCIETY'S PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION IN SCIENCE," *C. W. Andrews*, Nov. 10, 1898.
- "A NEW CLASSIFICATION OF ANTHROPOLOGY," *Junl Dieserud*, November 10, 1898.
- "THE LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN THE DARK AGES," *Mrs. Zella A. Dixon*, December 8, 1898.
- "THE RELATION OF LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS," *W. H. Brett*, February 8, 1900. Printed in P. L. 6:84-85.
- "PREPARATION FOR LIBRARIANSHIP," *A. G. S. Josephson*, April 8, 1900. Printed in L. J. 25:226-228.
- "A PERSPECTIVE IN LIBRARY MOVEMENT," *Mrs. Salome Cutler Fairchild*, November 15, 1900.
- "SOME BEGINNINGS" (of co-operation between libraries and schools), *Col. F. W. Parker*, January 10, 1901.



- "HOW MAY THE LIBRARY HELP THE PUBLIC SCHOOL?" *E. G. Cooley*, January 10, 1901.
- "STATE SUPERVISION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES," *C. A. Torrey*, February 14, 1901. Printed in P. L. 6:271-273.
- "LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE," *Normand S. Patton*, March 14, 1901. Printed in P. L. 6:200-204.
- "BOOK ILLUSTRATION," *W. M. Clute*, April 11, 1901.
- "COLOR PRINTING AS ILLUSTRATED BY MODERN COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY," *F. S. Osgood*, April 11, 1901.
- "CO-OPERATIVE PLANS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS," *Herbert Putnam, LL.D.*, October 11, 1901.
- "CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB; ITS FOUNDING AND EARLY HISTORY," *Mrs. Zella A. Dixson*, January 9, 1902.
- "THE CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB; ITS PRESENT AND FUTURE," *C. B. Roden*, January 9, 1902.
- "FRANCE SINCE THE DREYFUS CASE," *James Westfall Thompson, Ph.D.*, February 13, 1902.
- "THE MODERN LIBRARY MOVEMENT," *Charles Zueblin*, April 2, 1902.
- "HOME LIBRARIES," *Harriot E. Hassler*, April 10, 1902.
- "THE SANITARY CONSTRUCTION, HEATING, AND VENTILATION OF LIBRARY BUILDINGS," *Charles Wilkes*, October 8, 1902.
- "THE PLACE OF THE LIBRARY IN THE COMMUNITY," *Melvil Dewey*, October 31, 1902.
- "MAPS AND THE READING OF MAPS," *Zonia Baber*, November 13, 1902.
- "THE MAKING OF A MAP," *R. H. Allin*, November 13, 1902.
- "BRANCH LIBRARIES AND THEIR RELATION TO THE COMMUNITY," *Jane Addams*, December 10, 1902.
- "LIBRARIES AND EDUCATION," *Emil G. Hirsch, D.D.*, February 10, 1903.

- "THE BOOKLOVERS AND THE TABARD INN LIBRARIES,"  
*F. H. Gill*, March 12, 1903.
- "MURAL DECORATIONS IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS," *O. L. Triggs*,  
April 9, 1903.
- "THE SANITARY CONSTRUCTION AND CARE OF A LIBRARY  
BUILDING," *Mrs. Ellen H. Richards*, October 15, 1903.
- "THE SANITARY CARE OF BOOKS AND LIBRARIES," *Dr.*  
*Adolph Gehrman*, October 15, 1903.
- "REFERENCE WORK IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES," *M. E. Ahern*,  
November 12, 1903. Printed in P. L. 9:55-65.
- "THE PLACE OF MUSIC IN LIBRARIES," *Thomas Delaney*,  
December 10, 1903.
- "THE COLLECTION, PRESERVATION, AND USE OF HISTORICAL  
MATERIAL IN OUR LIBRARIES," *James Westfall Thomp-*  
*son, Ph.D.*, January 14, 1904.
- "THE LIBRARY, THE SCHOOL, AND THE MUSEUM," *A. H.*  
*Hopkins*, February 18, 1904.
- "THE PROBLEM OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE," *Mrs. Gudrun*  
*Thorne-Thomsen*, April 14, 1904.
- "THE LIBRARY FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE TRUSTEE,"  
*Dr. F. S. Johnson, Franklin H. Head, Dr. B. J. Cigrand*,  
December 8, 1904.
- "THE YELLOWSTONE PARK" (stereopticon), *Capt. E. C.*  
*Culver*, January 26, 1905.
- "THE LIBRARY AS AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION," *J. H.*  
*Canfield, LL.D.*, January 30, 1905.
- "LIBRARY EXTENSION IN NEW YORK CITY," *Arthur E.*  
*Bostwick*, April 21, 1905.



















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